

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No 5818

號九初月十年二十三緒光

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1906.

六拜禮

號四廿月一十英曆

313 PER ANNUM.
SINGAPORE, 25 CENTS.

CONTENTS.

Births, Marriage and Deaths.

Leading Articles:

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.
A Forgotten Regulation.
Police Grievances.
Re-opening of the Yarn Market.
Hindus in Canada.
Stock Exchange for Singapore.
The Sugar Industry in Japan.
The Penang Anti-Opium Association.
Trademarks.

Telegrams:

Yinkow's Rendition.
Japanese Diet.
The "Frisco" Earthquake.
Newchwang's Rendition.
Hungtute Disturbances.
Shanghai Toots Action.
Shanghai Sikh Police.
Japanese Bank Forgers.
Russia and Japan.
American Transport in Collision.
S.S. *Kinsan* Ashore.
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.
Telephones in Shanghai.
Marquis Lie.
The Opium Question.

Meetings:

The Dairy Farm Company, Limited.
Cattle Disease at Pokfulam.

Legal Intelligence:

"An Unusual Application."
Warning to the Unwary.
Bankruptcy.

Police:

Breaking up a Restaurant.
A Sailor's Hard Luck.
Death of Mr. R. W. Houghton.
Coal Coolies' Trick.
Recalcitrant Fishermen Punished.
Assaulting an Officer.
Serious Stabbing Affray.
Foods and Drugs Prosecution.
Indian Manslaughter Case.
Tore off his Queue.
Soap Trade-marks Infringed.
Clever Capture of Opium-runners.
Impudent Beggars.
Alleged Insurance Fraud.
Robbery at Yau-mat.

Correspondence:

Shanghai Docks.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:

Viceroy Shum Departs.
New Admiralty Docks.
Salvaging the *Frontis*.
Hongkong Dock Extensions.
Typhoon Relief Fund.
The *S. Kinsan*.
Racing Topics.
New Law Publication.
H.M.S. *Robin* Aground at Kowloon.
The Wrecked *Patrol*.
E. & A. S.S. *Australian*.
The S.S. *Hermes* on.
The *Hung Yik* on fire.
Royal West Kent.
Burnt in a Nanhole.
Chinese Midshipmen.
The Clerk and the Bamboo.
The Royal Hongkong Golf Club.
Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.
Macao Notes.
Canton Day by Day.
H. E. Chow Bu.
The Yuet-nan Railway.
A Dog Fancier.
The Chuchow-Swallow Railway.
A Nervous Viceroy.
Mining Rights in Shanai.
The Kowloon-Canton Railway.
Shanghai Jockeys.
Snobbishness in Shanghai.
The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co.
The Shanghai Automatic Telephone Exchange.
Chinese Naval Re-organization.
The Sikh Police.
The Maritime Customs.
The American Squadron.
The *Franklin* Fire.
Manila Observatory.
Death of Mr. W. A. Fittin.
Japanese Consulate.
The "Four Industry in Japan."
The T.K.K. South America Service.
Another Boycott.
Singapore Faction Fights.
Hongkong's Possible Rival.
Boxing in Singapore.
The "Shell" Transport and Trading Co.

Commercial:

Weekly Share Report.
Freight.
Exchange.

Local and General.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1906.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY.

(17th November.)

We have received a copy of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's report, which, as usual, shows a very satisfactory position of affairs with regard to a company whose history and future prospects elevate it to the rank of one of the most important undertakings, where British interests are involved, in the Farther East. It is unnecessary to recapitulate its history since its foundation as a Chinese concern pure and simple—that is now a matter of the past. But the reconstructed undertaking which is now known as the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company is of special interest to British investors both at home and in the Eastern colonies and settlements. With regard to the statement of accounts for the past year, the net profits amount to over £134,147, from which the substantial sum of £30,000 has been transferred to the reserve for depreciation account, leaving a divisible net profit of £104,147 odd. The usual dividend of 10 per cent. of income tax, is maintained and a surplus is carried over to the next working account. In continuation of the report the secretary states that the demand for the company's coal has been fully maintained, but owing to a diminution in the output, the sales during the past year show a decrease as compared with the preceding year. This falling off was, however, of a temporary character, the returns of output, sales and gross proceeds for the current year, since 28th February last, showing a substantial increase. Provision is made for the facilitating of the working of the mines and "to provide for a large increase in the output," the Board having "decided in the autumn of last year upon the erection of powerful electrical pumping and lighting plants at the Tongshan and Linsai mines." Contracts were entered into in November and January last for the supply of the requisite plant, which is now in course of erection, and the extensive buildings for the power stations are nearing completion. The contracts provide that the installations shall be in operation by the end of the present year. The port of Chingwantao, as everybody knows, arose from a mere village when the company, in 1890, decided to make it its base of operations. Bidding fair to become the rival of Tientsin in importance as a port and a trade centre, the company is vigorously proceeding with the development of Chingwantao. The report informs us that the lengthening of the breakwater at Chingwantao has proceeded satisfactorily, and advice has recently been received that the extension of 600 feet will be completed during the present month (October), making the whole length 2,300 feet. Latterly, the company has been showing commendable enterprise in extending the scope of the shipping department, and with respect to this section we find under the head "Steamers' account," in the balance sheet before us two items, namely, £58,851 to the credit of the account up to the end of February, 1905, and £35,968 being the balance of the cost of the steamship *Kaiping*, giving a total of £94,819, or an expenditure of, say, a million dollars in the shipping business of the company. The special excursion which was arranged a couple of months ago for the purpose of enabling the journalists of Shanghai to appreciate the vast possibilities of the company's property at Chingwantao, has been the means of affording the public, through the medium of the Shanghai Press, some idea of the extensive lands, buildings, property and mines owned by the company. The *Kaiping*, for some time past, has been a regular trader between Shanghai and the more northern port, and from the accounts which have appeared from time to time in our contemporaries in the Northern Settlement, the steamship line operated by the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company appears to be well patronised and favourably received. With regard to the output of the company's mines, the figures which we have been able to reproduce from week to week of the three mines now working bear evidence to a steady increase in the quantities obtained. From 12,000 tons per week the output has advanced to 20,000 tons according to the most recent report. It is satisfactory to note that the demand is fully equal to the supply and the product finds a ready and profitable market. Tongshan, we may suggest, without exaggeration, is destined to become the Newcastle of the East. Its prospects are decidedly encouraging to those investors who had the foresight to embark their capital in a concern which, under the successful management of Major Nathan, will have no equal in the field of mining undertakings in China.

A FORGOTTEN REGULATION.

When the electric tramway system was introduced into Hongkong, and the cars were seen scudding from end to end of Victoria, there was a general consensus of opinion that the day of the ricksha-puller had passed. Indeed the pullers themselves were thoroughly convinced that their services would no longer be required, and it was only the wholesome fear of the law that prevented them from making a determined assault on the new form of locomotion. In Singapore the ricksha coolies effectively killed the first tramway enterprise in that

city, and when the electric system was installed several futile attempts were made to derail the cars and render the lives of the motormen a misery on earth. On many occasions they were successful, and even now there are occasional alarms, when bolts are found securely fixed between the rails. The Government of Hongkong appears to have been of the same opinion as the ricksha-pullers, for in 1899, when it was on the cards that electric tramways should be established in Hongkong, a regulation was passed under which it was decreed that "No licences shall be issued for more than 600 rickshas within the island of Hongkong." Considering the size of the population and the services which the electric cars would provide it was believed that 600 rickshas would be ample for the traffic on the side streets. But although the regulation was passed and the pullers quaked in their sandals, nobody seems to have given a second thought to its enforcement. The electric system became an accomplished fact, the cars were crowded, and still the rickshas flourished like the proverbial green bay tree. Morning, noon and night processions of rickshas rolled along Queen's Road to the accompaniment of Chinese epithets and Chinese rejoinders, and there seemed to be no diminution in the number of the rickshas plying for hire. The only difference was that the coolies, changed their demeanour; their previous independence vanished as competition increased, and they became as wildly impudent as they are to-day. As all residents know, the pedestrian who happens to leave a hotel and essays to walk in the middle of the street is pounced on by a gang of wolves armed with pronged forks in the shape of rickshas. At every turn he is assailed by these ruffians of ricksha-men who revile him as he passes and compel him by sheer force of numbers to select a vehicle for his conveyance through the city. All this time that regulation that there should be no more than 600 licensed rickshas stood in force. Yet the Government evidently ignored its own regulation. Twice 600 licences were issued annually, with the consequence that the streets were simply littered with vagabond machines which prowled through the streets like wandering spirits. Even now they hang about doorways, crowd around the hotels and with their rickety, ramshackle frames make night hideous for those compelled to dwell in the centre of the city. It will not be surprising to hear that at present there are no less than 1,116 licensed rickshas in Hongkong—and that in spite of the regulation mentioned. Quite recently some inquiring official enquired the Government. Notification of 1899 and it was decided, not before time, that the anomalous regulation should be abrogated. It was a mere matter of form, and now there may be an unlimited number of rickshas "within the island of Hongkong." The dead-letter law has been repealed, but many will consider that it might have been better to enforce it. There seems to be far too many rickshas in Hongkong as it is. They are a perfect nuisance; they line the streets and block up the thoroughfares, while the coolies jeer at those who endeavour to find a passage across the treacherous arms of the vehicles. Not half of them are ever-employed at the same time. As for their condition, that is past criticism. All the dilapidated, broken-backed, springless and antiquated machines which were used by Noah to drag his menagerie into the Ark have been dumped into Hongkong, and yet the licences are renewed every year as a matter of course. A splash of varnish and a patch on the rag of an apron suffices to satisfy the authorities. What is wanted is an Inspector of Hackney Carriages and Jirikshas invested with power to deal with all cases in which vehicles are concerned, to hear complaints, to cancel licences, to deal with recalcitrant coolies, and above all to see that the rickshas are kept in decent order. If Hongkong might well take a leaf out of the book of Singapore in this respect. Here they have rubber-tyred rickshas, and the pullers are afraid to annoy their fares—and all because they stand in awe of the Inspector of Jirikshas. The system works admirably, and it saves the Magistrates a world of worry and expenditure of time which might be more profitably employed. But the dead-letter regulation has been annulled, so that if there is an increase in the number of the pestilent rickshas in Hongkong—which heaven forbid—then none need be surprised.

POLICE GRIEVANCES.

A curious trait which is found even in the most law-abiding people is the inclination to belittle the work of the police. When they grumble, because their salaries are dwindling through the vagaries of an irresponsible dollar, they are regarded as heathens in disguise. If they desert, their true character, it is said, has at last been disclosed. If they make errors, they are nothing more or less than vile parasites of society. Not that the policemen are immaculate, but they are always considered fair game by the man who has evaded, through no fault of his own, the myrmidons of the law. That is one of the consequences of being ever before the public eye. In Hongkong they have many grievances which they have to bottle up in their breasts, but the latest trick played on a long-suffering force is probably the most irritating of all. A person, we will say, calls at the Central Police Station and tells the inspector a cock and bull story about being robbed, half-killed and generally maltreated. Of course the money did not belong to him; some friend had commissioned him to purchase certain goods with it, but having been "held-up" he was unfortunately unable to perform his errand. Usually, the individual is more sorry for his

friend's loss than for the treatment he has suffered. Then the police start to "discover the ruffians who have" despoiled the poor sufferer. Detectives are sent out and other matters concerning the police and the public have to be postponed while they are searching for the thugs. After scouring the city they make certain discoveries which convince them that they are on the wrong trail, and when the complainant is cross-questioned once more, he confesses that his whole story was told with intent to deceive. He has gambled and lost, pawned his friend's goods and lost the proceeds, and tearfully he begs to be forgiven. The friend is called, forgives and forgets, and there the matter ends. But what about the police who have been put to endless trouble through the rascal? They are helpless, bound hand and foot, and can only grin and bear it. Nothing can be done to the economist of the truth, he goes, root-free, while the police have to work overtime in order to overtake the duties on which they had been engaged, and would already have completed had it not been for their wild-goose chase. At the very least, those who play fast and loose with the police should be made to pay the penalty, not necessarily in the shape of imprisonment, but rather in the form of a monetary gratuity to wipe away injured feelings and compensate, in some degree, for their own insensate folly. There is little to choose between the thief of time and the thief of property; the one steals what belongs to the community, the other steals, as a rule, an individual's goods, and both stand very much in the same category.

RE-OPENING OF THE YARN MARKET.

(19th November.)

After three months' stagnation, in accordance with resolutions adopted in August and September last, the Hongkong yarn market was re-opened yesterday, although operations only actually began this forenoon. Affairs with yarn dealers had assumed so serious an aspect on account of the heavy purchases made during the preceding six months, the rise in exchange, the lack of any continuous demand, the partial failure of the crops in South China with the consequent poverty of the people and the large quantity of uncleared stock in the godowns that in the early part of August it was recognised that drastic steps must be taken to rehabilitate the market and recover lost ground, if the dealers in many cases were to be saved from absolute bankruptcy. Accordingly, on the 16th of August, a meeting of Chinese and foreign merchants was convened to discuss the situation and arrive at a *modus vivendi* whereby both dealers and importers should benefit, and the difficulties cleared away. That meeting was of the most harmonious character, and it was mutually decided to suspend operations in the yarn market for the period of one month. The foreign merchants agreed not to sell a single bale for one month—up to the 17th of September—either in Hongkong or any other market, and the Chinese on their part agreed to co-operate in such suspension of business, and the earnest hope was expressed that the arrangement thus arrived at would be faithfully carried out by all concerned. The Chinese, however, were granted a special privilege. They had accumulated stocks on hand which must be sold to their country buyers, and although all business was suspended, they were granted a concession to manipulate as freely as they could their holding, at that time. Long before that period had expired dealers and importers alike realised that the suspension of actual operations on the market had not relieved the congestion in trade, and it was decided that the agreement previously adopted and loyally adhered to by the yarn traders should endure for another two months, terminating on the 17th November. In other words, the market in Hongkong has been at a standstill for three months, and only the most trifling business has been done by those dealers who were exempted from the provisions of the agreement as regarded country sales. It had naturally been expected that the effect of this closure would be to enhance the position of the dealers, bolster up the market, give fresh impetus to the demand trade, and re-create activity in local operations. Of course, the merchants were hoping by artificial methods to safeguard their own vital interests, but the elements interfered with the arrangement, for on the very day which marked the extension of the inoperative period, the first and greatest typhoon of the year struck Hongkong and worked irretrievable havoc with vast quantities of the uncleared stock which had been stored in the godowns at Kowloon. Importers had, perforce, to get rid of their damaged stock at heavy sacrifices to those Chinese dealers who were holders of stocks obtained by previous purchases. No sales could be effected to others under the agreements which had already been adopted. Messrs. Peit and Company remarked, in their first October report, that the sacrifice in price represented not only the allowances determined by the surveyors for partial damage, but Chinese buyers, taking advantage of the unique situation and with the knowledge that a considerable number of bales had to be forced on the market on previous purchases, were holding aloof and were only settling allowances at figures absolutely in their own interest. Their clearances were effected at as much as, in some cases, double the surveyors' allowances. Chinese dealers in this way secured bargains which, on the other hand, suited importers also who preferred to realize at known losses than incur unknown risks, as it was feared that by lapse of time the damaged yarn might be further deteriorated and their saleable value correspondingly reduced. The

acuteness of the situation was aggravated by the apathy of country buyers, who having large stocks in hand declined to purchase at the prevailing high rate. Several of the yarn dealers, finding bankruptcy staring them in the face unless they could succeed in staving off the calls of their creditors, appealed to the clemency of the importers and submitted certain propositions extending the term when payments should be made, and praying that certain concessions should also be allowed by the foreign firms and importers. A petition was left unanswered, and on the 23rd ult. a second appeal was forwarded by native dealers, under which they pledged themselves to purchase a minimum of 200,000 bales per annum for the next three years, provided the merchants agreed not to sell their yarn at the coast ports and granted certain remissions on the purchases already completed. The importers turned a deaf ear to that petition also, and nothing has been done to alleviate the unfortunate plight of the dealers. In these circumstances, it is of prime importance to see how the market, after its compulsory vacation of three months, stands to-day. It was not to be expected that the reaction would be immediately made evident by the demand for yarn, but there was an unexpressed hope that an improved condition would prevail. As a matter of fact, from the importers' point of view, the position is still as unpromising as it was in August. Most of the superior qualities show a fall in price of from 5 to 10, due mainly to the currency exchange, but the market is inactive and there is no sign when the demand movement is likely to begin. When the yarn market closed in August the exchange rate on India stood at Rs. 160, while to-day it has advanced to 172. At present there are 108,000 bales remaining unsold as compared with 78,000 in stock three months ago. The quantity uncleared is about 30,000 bales as against 60,000 in August. While the harvesting operations are in full swing on the mainland and in the interior, it is scarcely probable that any business will be done to develop the market, but what concerns importers most closely is the prices at which the market will start, so that they may obtain an inkling of how matters are likely to stand in the early part of next year. There is not the slightest doubt that when the market does show signs of activity the yarn merchants will be eager sellers, with the result that prices are bound to fall, but the question remains whether even at the reduced quotations purchasers will be found for the product. There is no demand from the interior and it is feared that after the northern ports are closed for the winter, Hongkong will be congested with surplus and uncleared stock. The situation, in fact, is shrouded in gloom and the prospects are nil. Considering the importance of the yarn trade to Hongkong and the many interests involved in its operations, the *impasse* in which the Chinese dealers find themselves, and the unwillingness of merchants to extend credit or grant further concessions, the outlook is far from reassuring and may without exaggeration be described as miserable. It may be that some unforeseen influence may resurrect the dormant trade transactions, but none engaged in the business is inclined to be optimistic. Much will depend on the attitude of buyers during the next few weeks, and if the faintest ray of sunshine appears it will be welcomed with the ardour of renewed hope and expectation.

HINDUS IN CANADA.

(20th November.)

The picture we sketched the other day of the unrest and indignation which exist among the people of Vancouver on account of the immigration of East Indians was in no sense overdrawn, for the growing agitation against the newcomers culminated in a mass meeting of the citizens, at which the most violent language was used to express the Canadians' detestation towards the invaders. There was no beating about the bush, or homed pills, regarding the national objection to the alien race. From the mayor and the member of Parliament for the district to the humblest navy working on the railway, the speakers gave voice to the almost unanimous desire that the Indians should be expelled from Canada and returned to their own country. The best that anybody could say of them was that these intruders were British subjects. But that admission was qualified by the sarcastic observation that the Indians could not help it. They were described as living in pig-sties, of constituting a menace to the city, of loafing in the suburbs and importing women and children for alms, of existing under the most insanitary conditions, of attempting to reduce the wages of the white men by working for a bare pittance. It had been said that there was a dearth of labour in Vancouver, but that assertion would not hold water, according to the mayor. When an old gentleman, who had served his country as a soldier in India and retired with the rank of colonel, rose to support the cause of the Hindus and Mohammedans who had landed in Canada in search of the fortune that was not to be found in India, he was constantly interrupted by the audience and eventually had to assume his seat before his story was half told. It was quite clear that the Canadians would have nothing to do with the outcasts. If the law against the immigration was not already strong enough to exclude Asiatics then its scope must be widened—that was the prevailing sentiment. Eventually a resolution was carried which predicated that as the present immigration was a mere indication of a much greater influx of Asiatic labour, and

as the present conditions of labour in Vancouver were not such as to afford employment to those East Indians who had already arrived, the Dominion Government should be requested to take immediate action towards determining whether or not further immigration should be allowed, such immigration being, in the opinion of the meeting, against the best interests of Canada. The resolution was adopted with acclamation, the only objection to it being its moderation. One man in the audience cried: "Put a little more dynamite in it," but in the end it was recognised that a sane and sober resolution was far more likely to carry weight with the premier and the cabinet of Canada than a fanatical outburst of race prejudice. One daring champion of the visitors wrote that there would be popular agitation when intelligence of the treatment the Hindus were receiving should reach India, but, rejoined the *World*, "is it not best to have agitation and treason there than to see this fair land become a vast pauper-house—a paupers' paradise and the home of dark-skinned heathens and their wicked practices, diseases and filthy habits? No plea that this particular race once saved India to the British crown will avail to check the flood of popular indignation against all East Indians." Naturally, the fact that the people are up in arms against the Indians has roused the newspapers to the highest pitch of energy in order to find arguments for the expulsion of the aliens. Day after day, stories are related about the starving immigrants who frighten women into giving them food and money. They are described as moral lepers, and there is a big demand for revolvers, which women are learning to use, and what is more, show their intention of using should they be molested by word or deed by the interlopers. There can be no manner of doubt that public opinion will carry the day. The Indians will be returned as deck passengers to Hongkong. When we regard the matter now, the wonder occurs to mind that the Government here permitted these men to leave Hongkong for Canada. The local authorities knew perfectly well that these Indians were bound for Canada, and they also knew that Canada was no place for the sun-baked frames of the emigrants. Did anybody consider it necessary to enlighten them as to the conditions prevailing in Canada? Is it possible that they were tricked into believing that the new world was a second Canaan for East Indians? Who paid their passages and who was their counsellor and friend during their sojourn in Hongkong? We have already suggested that the Government here should take time by the forelock and communicate with the Indian Council regarding the return of these deportees to their own country. If Canada rejects them, are they to be dumped willy nilly in this Colony? We have quite enough low-class aliens in Hongkong already without having a horde of unfortunates thrown on our shore. Our experience of Indians has not been so desirable as to lead us to crave for more. In this case Barkis is decidedly not willing. And why should we be saddled with the cost of maintaining a couple of thousand starving beachcombers? They must be expelled from Hongkong on their return with as much expedition as the Canadians have shown.

STOCK EXCHANGE FOR SINGAPORE.

(21st November.)

A very vital question to the commercial community has been raised in the *Singapore Free Press* by a correspondent who subscribes himself "Blue Metal," as to the want of a properly recognised exchange for the correct recording of all transactions in shares in the Southern Colony. As in most matters connected with business life in the Straits almost identical conditions exist in Singapore with those prevailing in our own Colony, we think that the strictures and suggestions made in "Blue Metal's" letter are worthy of more than casual notice. He points out that, in Singapore, the small holder of scrip is absolutely in the hands of the brokers and their patrons in "the swim," and that he cannot possibly know anything of what share transactions are daily taking place, except through the medium of the local "Press," whose information can but be regarded as "forced" and whose quotations can, at the best, be only considered as "approximate." The writer of this letter complains that the share market in Singapore is "cramped,"—a condition which exists equally in Hongkong—and that, for example, "Raubs" have far more sellers than buyers, a fact which is not too clearly made apparent in the Press, at the same time he shows that the Rubber Market is, for the time, dead; that Industrials are decidedly weak; that the public in general are praying to Heaven for dividends of any kind, and that the speculator, who looks forward to more hopeful times, relies completely, or almost completely, upon the unfortunate "Press," which is given to know just about as much of the game as he does, and is perhaps more unwittingly bolstered up with fabulous quotation than he is, to give him the movements of the market. His plaint runs:—"How often should I have liked to be able to realize the price of certain stocks as quoted in the *Free Press* or *Straits Times*, only to find, through my broker, that such prices were unobtainable. If there were a reliable institution, from which the newspapers could derive correct quotations, such institution being properly chartered and consolidated, the brokers' business would be greatly simplified, and the public better served." In conclusion the correspondent of the *Free Press* writes to the effect that it would be a boon to the

public if the managers and editors of the daily press would take more trouble in verifying share quotations. The plaintiff is good, but the argument is defective; for as long as in Singapore, as in Hongkong, the brokers will insist upon running their business, either upon the house-to-house visitation principle, or meeting their clients upon the verandah or in the hall of the local Club, the present archaic and obsolete system of share exchange, which obtains alike in Singapore, Shanghai and Hongkong, will continue, in effect, to the detriment of the man in the street, who, after all, is the real speculator. We fail to see any reason why in Singapore there should exist no stock exchange, properly governed and chartered; since such an institution is, to say the least, a crying want. In Shanghai there is one in existence, and the Stock Exchange established here undoubtedly makes for the stability and rectitude of the share market not only locally, but in China and Japan, where the would-be investor or speculator is more or less in the hands of a broker. Our friends in the sister Colony should not hesitate to take this matter in hand and formulate some scheme for a Stock Exchange like that in Hongkong, upon a properly controlled, permanent basis, in such a way as to give an equal chance not only to the picked few who want to deal in stocks—and can; but to the many who would like to do so—and cannot, for want of a properly organized market-place in which to buy and sell.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.

(22nd November.)

The immense expansion which has recently taken place in the sugar industry of Japan must unquestionably give local manufacturers cause for apprehension; since the loss of the Japan trade, which, under stress of Japanese conservatism, and heavy import duties, can only be a matter of time, means to this, the most vital and greatest of our local industries, the closing of what at one time used to be Hongkong's biggest outlet. Most people, who have visited Japan, are doubtless aware that the Japanese are by preference a sweet-toothed nation, but few are cognizant of the fact that in the Empire there is a daily consumption of 300,000,000 kin (a kin being equal to one pound and a third) or say about 500 tons of sugar of all kinds. The import of foreign sugar into China, on the other hand, is estimated to be somewhere in the neighbourhood of 250 tons a day, and there is no doubt that Hongkong supplies nearly, if not all of this demand. Meanwhile it is a *fine* *quasi* *non* that Japan is making every effort to supply her own wants and those of Korea, North China, and in all likelihood, of Siberia also. We learn from the *Japan Chronicle* that the amalgamation of the Tokyo and Osaka Sugar Refineries, which had been hanging fire for some time, became a "fait accompli," at a special general meeting of the respective concerns on the 5th inst., and the business will in future be conducted under the style of the Dai Nippon Seito Kaisha (Great Japan Sugar Refining Company). The proposed inclusion of the Dai Sugar Refining Mill in this combine failed to materialize, the owners of the mill evidently preferring to adhere to their original idea of working upon an independent basis, and in this we see no cause to blame them, since not only is their mill better placed economically, and within shorter distance of its markets, but their plant is more modern, their output greater, and they have, we believe, a much larger capital; while the head of the concern is that young Mr. Suzuki, the man of tireless energy and keen foresight, who, at the commencement of the war, beginning with a few hundreds of yens, used his opportunities in buying and selling upon the Stock Exchange to such advantage, that during the period of strife, he amassed a fortune of no less than six millions of yens. On Sunday, the 12th inst., the Suzuki Shoten partnership firm (Gomei Kaisha), the proprietors of the latter mill, invited a number of guests, principally sugar merchants in Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe—to inspect the mill at Daiiri near Moji, the extension of which is now almost completed. About 150 of the leading sugar-dealers in the three cities referred to accepted the invitation, and the party travelled by train from Kobe, carriages being specially chartered for their accommodation. Some particulars of the Daiiri Mill cannot fail to be interesting to our readers, when it is considered how much Hongkong depends upon the continued prosperity of her sugar industry, and what is the exact nature of the competition we shall have to face in the near future. This mill is the largest of its kind in Japan, being most advantageously situated upon the coast about a mile to the west of Moji. It has a sea-frontage of some hundreds of yards, and a chamber of 1,000 taub, being about 18,000 square feet, into which lighters will proceed to load and discharge. An electric crane is in course of erection which will be in working order next month. The mill is connected by rail with the Kyushu Railway, so that coal can be carried directly thereto, and sugar carried away direct to all parts of Kyushu, and herein lies its chief advantage over the mills in the greater centres of Japan. It has still others which we shall show further on, and not the least point of which is that it has a regular and never-failing supply of water. The buildings of the Daiiri mill are of brick, covering an area of 28,000 taub, or over 50,000 square feet, while the godowns extend over a space of 3,000 taub or 54,000 square feet. The present output of the mill is from 300 to 340 tons per day, which total will shortly be increased to from 450 to 500 tons, and provision has been made for a further extension which will permit of an out-put of 700 tons a day. It will thus be seen at a glance, if our readers will refer back to the statement of consumption made earlier in this article, that this new mill will in a short time be in a position to supply of itself nearly the whole demand of Japan and China. Added to this power of production, the fact that Moji is only half-a-day's voyage from the port of Fusan, two days from Gensan and Chemulpo, one day from Daini, three and a half from

Chefoo, and five days direct from Vladivostok, and one will recognize what a huge advantage such a situation has over Hongkong. Then again with cheap coal at their front door, and a free water-supply at their back, what possibilities are not open to them. Formosa, which is destined in the future to supply Japan with her raw sugar, lies only a little over 700 miles S.W. of Moji—say two days' steam—and as everybody well knows, an immense filip has been given to the production of cane in Japan's Island Colony, by the introduction of the necessary large capital. For the present, Japan, like Hongkong, is for the most part dependent for her raw material upon Java, but she has given ample proof of her intention that this dependence shall cease to exist just so soon as she feels confident that she can supply her own wants from a part of her own Empire. We see, however, as yet, no reason for holders of sugar-shares in Hongkong to become apprehensive of the possibility that the eventual closing of the Japanese market to our product will not be compensated in some measure by new and enlarged demands in South and Central China; still, it behoves us to constantly keep the idea in view that in a few perhaps a very few years, we must be prepared to see the market of Japan and North China go out of our grasp, and to make strong efforts to find and exploit other outlets nearer home which shall take the places of those we shall have lost.

THE PENANG ANTI-OPIMUM ASSOCIATION.

(23rd November.)

From Southern-exchanges to hand we note with interest that the Penang Anti-Opium Association was duly constituted upon the 7th inst., and from the initial proclamation of the society, it is evident that its members are proceeding to their work in a most liberal, tactful and common sense spirit, without violence, and without, in any sense, the undue ramming down the throats of their proposed converts their conditions and convictions. It is truly refreshing, after the repeated failures of the missionaries and other would-be busy-body reformers, to find this body of Chinese gentlemen proceeding about their work of proselytism in the only proper way and spirit, in which the opium question can really and practically be dealt with. At the meeting in question Mr. Leong Lok Hing was voted to be the chair, and among the other prominent gentlemen present were noted Dr. Tsoh Len Tuck, the Rev. C. F. Pyckett and Messrs. Leong Lok Hing, Lim Teng Siang, Goh Teik Chee, P. K. Nambyar, G. S. Teoh, G. H. Hing Wan, P. Seng Hooi, Lim Chen Law, Lim Joo Tek and Lay Tew Seng. The useful moderation with which the Association open its beneficent work may be noted from the circular issued upon the occasion, as to the work on the platform. The objects of the Association are:—To discourage as much as possible the habit of opium smoking; To found a Hospital for those smokers desirous of being rid of the habit; To maintain a full supply of the most modern and efficacious remedies for free distribution to applicants. To publish a periodical pamphlet, both in English and Chinese, pointing out the evils arising out of opium smoking, and giving general information on the opium question. To employ lecturers (Chinese and Hokkien) to assist in the work. Other interesting items in the rules of the association are:—That members must bind themselves: (a) not to take opium in any shape or form unless medically ordered; (b) to assist the cause in every way they can, that every member is entitled to a free copy of all the publications of the Association; that honorary physicians to the hospital be appointed, who shall have full voice in the method of treatment carried on in his hospital; That a place be found in the heart of the town for the offices of the Association and the hospital; and that the Association keep in touch with the anti-opium movement in other parts of the world, and assist wherever possible in spreading information among those who require it. We heartily wish that the noble work in which the Penang Anti-Opium Association has started, and the well considered and moderate lines upon which they have initiated their plan of action, might find an echo, and inspire a desire for emulation in this part of the world also; for an equally well-directed society, founded upon the same lines, in Hongkong, would, we are confident, work wonders in combating the evil which exists in our midst.

TRADEMARKS.

A case of more than ordinary mercantile interest was heard in Hongkong recently in a matter affecting trademarks. One of the parties, who were defendants in the case, was technically guilty, still at the same time it remains doubtful if they were cognizant of their guilt. It appeared from what they stated, and we believe them thoroughly, that they were in entire ignorance of the statements made by their correspondents in Japan. As a rule, the importance of a statement made in Japan does not seem to imply the same force which we arrogate to a statement made in Hongkong. We have referred to the development of the sugar trade. We have referred also to the development of the shipping trade of Japan; but there is one thing of which all Japanese people are aware, and that is the elaboration of words which are not decisive. Thus, Haru once made a rhyme of the ways of certain people of Oriental extraction, who were also apt to deceive; and he might, had this case come under his notice, have conceived the same opinion of the Japanese. Although this is an isolated case, it may, at any time, occur again, and merchants in Hongkong must be prepared for that singular extraneous idea which would import into this Colony a new quality. Happily, Hongkong has been very free, since the Colony was established, from previous experiences of this kind. A question of four, it is true, gave us some trouble for a few weeks, but this question was amicably settled. The conclusion we come to is that, with the influx of a practical class of traders we arrive at a good state, since it is irrefutable that, while they have helped on the trade of Hongkong, at the same time they have introduced commercial methods which were formerly unknown. Plagiarism of trademarks has never been a characteristic of the Chinese, so that when a case arises similar to that referred to, we regret that a firm of standing should be placed in the position of defendants. They had no power over their agents, and they accepted the merchandise sent to them in the heat of good faith. It may occur to anybody in Hongkong, which is entirely a distributing port, to be placed in the same predicament; but it is to be hoped, from the judgment given by the Court recently, that counterfeiters in Japan will recognize in future that it is not so easy as it looks to play ducks and drakes with the trade of Hongkong.

TELEGRAMS.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

YINKOW'S RENDITION.

CONFERENCE IN CONCLAVE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 17th November, 2.50 p.m.

The conference appointed to discuss the question of the rendition of Yinkow opened yesterday.

JAPANESE DIET.

MEETS ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 17th November, 2.50 p.m.

The Japanese Diet meets on Christmas Day.

THE FRISCO EARTHQUAKE.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF RELIEF FUNDS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 17th November, 2.50 p.m.

It is reported that President Roosevelt intends to prosecute Mayor Schmidt of San Francisco on a charge of having misappropriated part of the funds collected for the relief of sufferers by the earthquake and fire in April last.

NEWCHANG'S REN-DITION.

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING SMOOTHLY.

MUNICIPAL AUTONOMY FOR THE JAPANESE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 19th November, 2.30 p.m.

The negotiations for the rendition of Newchwang are proceeding smoothly. The Japanese will be granted municipal autonomy which will become operative from the 1st of December.

HUNGKUIZE DISTURBANCES.

TR OPS DESPATCHED TO RESTORE ORDER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 19th November, 2.30 p.m.

In consequence of rumours that Hungkuize disturbances have occurred at Heilungheing, troops and gendarmes have been despatched to restore order in the neighbourhood.

SHANGHAI TAOTAI'S ACTION.

THE PROPOSED NATIVE MUNICIPALITY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 19th November, 2.30 p.m.

It is reported that the Taotai has suspended the issuing of title deeds to lands on the outskirts of Sinza, in consequence of the desire of many Chinese that a native municipality should be established in the district.

SHANGHAI SIKH POLICE.

TO BE DEPORTED TO INDIA.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 20th November, 2.45 p.m.

Ten Indian constables were brought, on remand, before his Lordship Sir Pavilland de Saumarez, judge, to-day.

Eight of the men were unable to provide satisfactory security and were ordered to be deported to India.

The other two were remanded till Thursday so as to afford time for the consideration of the securities offered by them.

[The Court was asked under article 83, section (1), of the Order in Council of 1904, to require the accused to appear and require them to give security to keep the peace and for their future good behaviour, and in default of their giving such security to the satisfaction of the Court that it should be ordered that they be deported to India.—Ed., H.K.T.]

JAPANESE BANK FORGERS.

PART OF A GANG ARRESTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 20th November, 2.45 p.m.

Nine persons of a gang have been arrested in Japan in connection with extensive Bank forgeries. The gang is supposed to number some thirty persons.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

COMMERCIAL TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

RUPTURE IMMINENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 21st November, 2.55 p.m.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that a rupture of negotiations is imminent in connection with the discussion of the new Russo-Japanese Commercial Treaty.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT IN COLLISION.

42 DROWNED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 21st November, 2.55 p.m.

The American transport *Dixie* collided with the steamer *Jeanie* off Puget Sound.

The *Jeanie* sank, and it is reported that forty-two persons have been drowned.

S.S. "KINSHAN" ASHORE.

AT TAIMEE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 21st November, 12.5 p.m.

The s.s. *Kinshan* (Capt. J. J. Lossius), upward bound from Hongkong, went ashore this morning at Taimee between Whampoa and Canton.

[The s.s. *Kinshan* left Hongkong for Canton last night with a large number of passengers and general cargo. She was only recently out of the Dock. Her hands after being ashore for just a month at Piler Point in Castle Peak Bay, the *Kinshan* is one of the latest additions to the fleet of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. She is a twin screw steamer of 2,861 tons and 1,818 register tonnage. She was built in Hongkong by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., 290 feet in length, 54 feet beam and a draft of about 8 feet.]

The place where the *Kinshan* has run ashore is believed to be a mud bank and there is no fear that she will be injured. It is hoped that at the next high tide she will be got off safe and sound.—Ed., H.K.T.]

THE S.S. "KINSHAN."

VESSEL SUCCESSFULLY RE-FLOATED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 22nd November.

The steamship *Kinshan*, which went ashore near Macao Fort on Tuesday night, has been successfully re-floated and has left for Hongkong where she is expected to arrive this afternoon.

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s steamer *Kinshan*, which went ashore at Taimee while going up to Canton yesterday morning, arrived in port at 2.45 o'clock this afternoon. When seen by a reporter from the *Hongkong Telegraph*, the chief officer said that it was about six o'clock yesterday morning when the *Kinshan* went ashore or as he termed it "buried her nose" in the paddy fields at Taimee. The same company's steamer *Edna*, while coming down made an attempt to tow the *Kinshan* off, but as the tide was low she failed. At six o'clock this morning—exactly twenty-four hours ashore—the *Kinshan* floated off at high tide. Asked how the ship managed to "bury her nose in the paddy fields," the chief officer said that, in trying to keep clear of some fishing crafts, the tide carried the ship ashore. No damage was done to the vessel.

SHANGHAI SIKHS.

ANOTHER COUPLE OF STRIKERS DEPORTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 22nd November, 2.30 p.m.

In connection with the trial of the Sikh constables accused of instigating their companions to strike, the two remaining prisoners have also been sentenced to deportation.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPLICATION BY CHINESE BATTALION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 22nd November, 2.30 p.m.

The Chinese volunteers have applied for admission to the ranks of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

After consideration the Municipal Council has decided to grant their request, subject to certain conditions.

TELEPHONES IN SHANGHAI.

PUBLIC CRITICISM BLOOMS THE FRANCHISE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 22nd November, 2.30 p.m.

As the result of the criticism offered by the public on the subject of the local telephone system, the signing of the franchise agreement has been deferred.

MARQUIS ITO.

DEPARTURE FROM SEOUL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 22nd November, 2.30 p.m.

Marquis Ito, President General of Korea, left Seoul yesterday.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

DRASTIC MEASURES BY COUNCIL OF STATE.

AT PEKING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 23rd November, 2.35 p.m.

The Chinese Council of State has drafted new regulations for the speedy suppression of the cultivation and use of opium throughout the Empire, and an Imperial Edict, enforcing the regulations, is expected to be issued shortly.

The measures proposed are exceedingly drastic, and will prohibit the opening of new opium-shops, while all officials of under sixty years of age will be called upon to abandon the habit within six months.

The area now given over to poppy cultivation is to be reduced one-tenth annually.

[The above telegram has been received just as we go to press, and emphasizes the importance of the anti-opium movement going on in other parts of the Far East, as instanced in our leaderette in to-night's issue. Whilst we should be in a measure pleased to see the slow and gradual decline in the use of the drug in China, we fail to see that so drastic a method as that suggested above, of stamping out the opium habit, can be of any practical use. The opium consumer will be in much the same position as that of the small boy that has been forbidden to smoke cigarettes; he will continue to smoke and lie about it. We doubt if any sumptuary or blue law, by reason of its very rigidity, will ever be found to cope with the habit. The change must be more slowly and carefully arranged.—Ed., H.K.T.]

BANKRUPTCY.

CHANG SHUN KOO'S AFFAIRS.

22nd inst.

In Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour the Chief Justice presiding, Hon. Mr. P. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. J. S. Harrison of Messrs. Ewens and Harrison, acted on behalf of the trustee in the matter of Chang Shun Koo, for leave to disclaim a lease dated 17th June, 1905, of section B, of Marine Lot No. 7 bearing a monthly rent of \$1,100.

Sir Henry Berkeley said that the matter had been adjourned to obtain Mr. Ho Tung's consent to the disclaim. That consent had been obtained and filed. His Honour? Then if you have the consent of Mr. Ho Tung there is nothing for the Court to do but to allow it to RE-DETERMINE A CLAIM.

Regarding the motion of Mr. Ho Tung to be allowed to reduce his claim from \$33,000 to \$11,000 His Honour said he could not see how that could be done now.

MANAGER CANNOT SIGN PETITIONS. In the matter of Kwong Chuen, ex parte the Yuen Hi firm, Mr. R. Daniels, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, applied for an adjudication order against the debtor.

His Honour: On what grounds?

Mr. Daniels: The debtor has committed an act of bankruptcy by giving notice of his inability to pay his debts, and his intention to suspend payment.

His Honour: Let me see that notice?

Mr. Daniels: It was a verbal notice.

His Honour: Can you prove it?

Mr. Daniels: Yes, I will put Chan Kam Li in the box to prove it; he is managing partner.

Chan Kam Li was called, and said he was not a partner.

His Honour: Then he cannot sign the petition. It must be signed by a partner in the firm.

Mr. Daniels: He has a power to sign for the firm.

His Honour: Yes, in all matters pertaining to the business, but not matters in bankruptcy.

Mr. Daniels: Then will your Lordship adjourn the matter till next Thursday?

His Honour: A notice of intention to suspend does not necessarily constitute an act of bankruptcy, as it may be to suspend in six months or in one year. The matter adjourned till next Thursday, when the application can be renewed by a partner.

ANOTHER MOTION.

23rd inst.

In Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this morning, before His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, Sir H. B. Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the trustee, in the matter of Chan Shu Yuen, for leave to disclaim a lease dated 17th June, 1905, of Section B, of Marine Lot No. 7 bearing a monthly rent of \$1,100.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, represented a number of creditors.

Some preliminary discussion occurred, in which Sir Henry and Mr. Slade submitted the law to the Court.

His Lordship suggested that because Ho Tung acquiesced in the passing of a special resolution that annulled proceedings.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Is that or was that a special resolution which the Court would have passed? That goes to the whole root of the matter. If an error has been made, it has been a purely technical error, which simply occurred through the different readings of the Ordinance.

His Lordship—Supposing the trustee had approved of the whole of the procedure required by the special sub-section, and it had been enforced, then, if it came before the Court the whole thing would have been set aside.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Then supposing that, would Ho Tung not be allowed in win?

His Lordship—The whole thing is that Ho Tung by his vote has prevented a special resolution being passed.

Sir Henry Berkeley—We ask you for relief against a mistake, and although a man has voted to make a man bankrupt.

His Lordship—What you say now is that even supposing Ho Tung had voted properly there would have been a special resolution which the Court could not have accepted.

Sir Henry Berkeley—You will reserve your decision until you have heard the whole matter.

His Lordship—Oh, certainly. But on the assumption that the creditors are bona fide, and

that their bona fides can be proved, I must find that there has been a mistake, from which I cannot relieve Ho Tung.

Mr. Slade—I would like to mention one point.

Sir Henry Berkeley—One moment.

His Lordship—The whole thing proceeds on the basis that these creditors are bona fide.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I stated in my instructions that the bankrupt had been made a bankrupt by the petitioning creditor. Ho Tung had nothing to do with the making of the man a bankrupt.

After further remarks the question was left to the Court.

Sir Henry Berkeley then moved on behalf of Arthur Rylands Lowe, the trustee, for an order to expunge the proofs of the creditors, Chan Hon Ting, Sun Che Chuen, A. F. de Soares, Li Shu, Li Yee Cho, Li Shun Cho, and Chan Chak Sang, filed with the Official Receiver, unless the gentlemen mentioned produce to the trustee on or before the 30th of November, 1906, further evidence in support of such proofs, in compliance with the requirement made by the trustee, and that in the meantime all proceedings on the motions filed by the debtor and creditors should be stayed.

Counsel said that this was a motion calling upon the persons mentioned to ask the Court to expunge the proof of those persons unless by a certain date named they substantiated their claims, as his Lordship had said, with reference to the establishing of the persons claiming to be entitled to suppression of their claims.

He really bona fide creditors, and the regularity that Ho Tung may have been guilty of, or otherwise. "I trust and believe," said Sir Henry, "it will not make any real difference in what your Lordship will arrive in your decision."

His Lordship—Of course not.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I put it to you as a proposition, which I think you will accept that it is the clear duty of any trustee in a bankrupt estate to investigate the claims of those who appear in the character of creditors.

He does not do that he is not performing his duty. And if he has made an investigation and has some reason subsequently to believe that the investigation was not sufficiently searching.

He has a right and duty to make a further investigation. It is also the duty of the debtor to assist the creditors in investigating the claims made against the estate, and, further, it is the duty of the creditors to act in like manner. The creditors in the matter of the Court must give a full and faithful statement of their accounts against the estate when called upon by the trustee. A creditor might "jump a claim" but he could not search an approval of his claim. He submitted that the trustee must, within a reasonable time, the full evidence of proof as to the date.

</

AN UNRULY BOATSWAIN'S BEHAVIOUR

has been communicated with on the subject and his Excellency requested the Board of Foreign Affairs to take up the matter and see that British interests in Shansi are protected.

THE Board of Revenue at Peking has confirmed the appointment Mr. Wu Tai Shih as superintendent of the Mint at Kwangtung at the same time the Board has requested Viceroy Chow Fu to appoint the other

E. & A. S.S. "AUSTRALIAN"

WRECKED ON VASHAN HEAD.

20th inst.
Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co. courteously inform us that they are in receipt this morning of a telegram which states that the s.s. *Australian*, of the Hongkong-Australia line, has been wrecked on Vashan Head, just outside of Port Darwin. All the passengers have been saved, but the vessel is expected to become a total wreck.

WARNING TO THE UNWARY.

BOARDING-HOUSE-KEEPER'S TRAP.

20th inst.
A case which was heard this morning by His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, P. M. J., presiding in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, should act as a warning to those contemplating the "purchase of furniture and fittings as they stand," in any house they may be contemplating occupying. In this case it appears that the proprietress of a local boarding-house, desiring to give up the business, arranged privately with another party to take over the lease and all the furniture and fittings. The arrangement was concluded, and the purchase money paid partly in cash, and partly by a promissory note for the balance. At the time of the negotiations the seller represented to the purchaser that all the electric fittings in the house were her own property, and that they were therefore included in the valuation. Subsequently the purchaser discovered that the fittings were not the property of the seller, who had only hired them from the Electric Light Company. Upon making this discovery she refused to pay the promissory note when payment of same was demanded by the holder, who thereupon brought this action to recover in the Summary Court. Defendant admitted that the amount of the promissory note she did owe, but denied that she owed for fittings which were not hers, and which plaintiff had no power to sell to her. His Honour said the promissory note had been obtained by fraud and misrepresentation, and gave judgment only for the amount that defendant admitted she owed.

RECALCITRANT FISHMAN PUNISHED.

TRESPASSES ON TARGET RANGE.

20th inst.
At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut. C. W. Leckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, an officer of the Royal Garrison Artillery prosecuted Yeung Yau Li, master of licensed fishing junk No. 3014, for wilfully disobeying the orders of the Harbour Master by trespasing on the practice range, after having been warned off, on the 12th inst., while target-practice was proceeding.

Corporal Adams, R.A., sworn, said that the Pinewood Battery were carrying out heavy gun practice, and the R.A. launch in attendance warned the two boats No. 3014 and 15911 to get out of the range, but they, however, persisted in returning to and crossing the range, which action much delayed the firing. This firing had been duly advertised in the papers.

Yeung Yau Li said he was master of the fishing junk No. 3014. He was warned to leave the range, and so went away. He was warned by the launch attending on the practising. There were officers in the launch.

His Worship said: I find after going into this case that you, Yeung Yau Li, did on the 12th inst. in your sampan No. 3014, go across the firing range of the Pinewood Battery after having been warned by the artillery launch, and taking into consideration the immense amount of trouble you sampan-men continually give when the various batteries are firing, I therefore fine you \$5 or in default two weeks' imprisonment.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

ADLM SEAMAN SENT TO GAOL.

20th inst.
Captain S. de Bohua Lockyer, master of the transport *Soudan*, summoned E. Canty, an adlm seaman, on board his ship, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, for assaulting R. H. Stanger, the second officer, on the 4th inst., while on the high seas.

Mr. E. P. H. Lang, of Messrs. Deacons, Looker and Deacon, who represented the accused, said that he was prepared to admit the charge. He explained that his client struck the officer under the impression that he himself would be assaulted.

The captain said that accused had behaved himself very well previous to this. The assault was a serious one in itself, but what was more serious was that the officer was on watch when he was assaulted.

His Worship: I quite appreciate the seriousness of the case. Do you want this man back on board?

The Captain: Yes, when the ship sails. She leaves here to-morrow week.

His Worship: He seems sorry for what he did. It is a serious matter.

The Captain: He was under the influence of drink at the time, your Worship.

A sentence of seven days' hard labour was passed.

DRUNK ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Quartermaster Doolan, of the *Soudan*, was the next man to come before the Court. He was charged by the captain with being drunk on the high seas on the 20th September and 3rd November.

Mr. E. P. H. Lang also defended this accused. He asked for an adjournment, as he had not been fully instructed.

The case was remanded until Thursday next, a plea of "not guilty" having been entered.

THE T.K.K. SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS.

The South American service of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha is becoming more prosperous, and the company has under contemplation a proposal to make the service a regular one. The change is made all the more necessary by the conclusion of the Treaty of Commerce between Japan and Chile, recently reported in our columns. Owing to the restricted number of ships available, the change cannot be effected immediately. Three steamers, each of 22,000 tons, are now being built at the Mitsui Bishi Yard, Nagasaki, for the company. One is expected to be completed by November next, and the other two by May, 1908. These ships are intended to replace the *Nippon-maru*, *America-maru*, and *Hongkong-maru* on the San Francisco line, and these old vessels will then be transferred to the South American line. Upon the completion of the new steamer in November next, the regular service to South America will be inaugurated. At present the company's steamers are running between Hongkong and Chile, but the regular service will be extended to Nagasaki, Moji, and Kobe, and also to Valparaiso, Chile.

FOODS AND DRUGS PROSECUTION.

HOTEL PROPRIETOR SUMMONED.

20th inst.
Inspector Withers, of the Central Police Station, summoned the proprietor of the Rose Shamrock and Thistle Hotel before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, for selling a bottle of brandy on the 9th inst., which was not in accordance with that ordered by the purchaser.

Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, who defended, said he had an objection to raise regarding the section of the Ordinance under which his client was summoned. He said that the summons was taken out under Section 6 of the Foods and Drugs Ordinance, which related to drugs for internal and external use. This case, did not come under that section as it was not a drug.

"If you are going to raise that question," said his Worship, "I had better fix a date, as it is a very difficult point."

Mr. Beavis said that he would prove to the Court that the brandy was bought from a well-known firm in the Colony. He asked permission to see Inspector Withers to see what arrangement could be arrived at.

After a few minutes' consultation, Mr. Beavis returned into Court and announced that in order to avoid a postponement he would agree to the case being proceeded with under that section.

"Then it is simply a matter of penalty," remarked his Worship.

"As regards the question of guilt," went on Mr. Beavis, "I wish to rely on Section 21 of the Ordinance, which reads: 'If a defendant on prosecution proves that the purchaser—'

"That goes for trial," said the Court.

"Must bring up the point, your Worship," said Mr. Beavis.

"That will take some little time," said his Worship, "and I will remand the case until Wednesday week, at 11.30 a.m."

MACAU NOTES.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, 19th November, 1906.
A large body of the ratepayers assembled at the chambers of the Leal Senado on Sunday morning, the 18th inst., for the purpose of voting for the election of six councillors to form the Municipal Corporation of the City for the year 1907. The election of each councillor is held under article 69 of the Electoral Laws promulgated on the 8th August, 1901. His Excellency the Governor has, by a notification in the Official Gazette, appointed a body of 200 citizens to conduct the election with Lieut. Colonel C. M. Azevedo as president and Mr. A. C. Henriques as secretary. A great deal of interest was evinced throughout the proceedings and the spacious hall of the Leal Senado was crowded with voters and other influential members of the community from an early hour of the day. Electioneering had been going on briskly for the past few days, so that long before noon the lists of votes received have nearly filled up the electoral urn, into which each list was put after the person tendering the same had been found to be duly qualified to vote. That the whole proceeding was carried out in a thoroughly fair manner was shown by the "carelessness" by the meeting in ascertaining the qualification of each voter before accepting his votes. In a few cases votes were rejected not without very cogent reasons. At 1.30 p.m. the voting was closed, and the total list of votes was verified before a scrutiny of the same was begun. In the course of the latter several discussions arose as to the eligibility of some of the candidates, but these knotty points were thrashed out and disposed of without much ado. The result of the voting showed as follows: Mr. Francisco Xavier Pereira, 192 votes; Mr. Antonio Alexandrino de Mello, 185 votes; Court de Sena Fernan, 175 votes; Mr. Francisco Filipe Leitao, 167 votes; Colonel Fermiano Feliciano Maher, 165 votes; Mr. Francisco Xavier dos Remedios, 159 votes.

GUNBOAT FOR RIVER PATROL.

In view of recent piratical attacks upon steamers plying in the waters of our neighbouring rivers, and the insufficient protection afforded to this port, the authorities here have had under consideration the dangers thus threatened, and have decided to construct two small gunboats for patrolling the rivers and guarding the safety of the harbour. An order will shortly be given, understood, to Messrs. Varrow & Co. England, for the construction of one gunboat of shallow draft after the type of the English gunboat *Moorhen* which has been here now for some time.

BUR-PEAN LADY MOLESTED.

A European lady, staying at the Macao Hotel, left the hotel a few afternoons ago with her child for a stroll along the Praya Grande in the direction of the public gardens. She had not proceeded far when she noticed she was being followed by a very rudely looking individual who had the impudence to address some words to her in a language she did not understand. She said no heed to the man, but continued on her way to the gardens, and whilst she was seated on a bench there, he sat next to her and commenced touching her with his elbows. She at once got up and returned to the hotel with this vagabond still following her. On arriving at the hotel she informed Mr. Farmer, the proprietor, of what occurred, and on seeing the fellow still lounging about there, Mr. Farmer ascertained through some Portuguese gentlemen that he was an ex-marine policeman and a deserter. The next morning Mr. Farmer had an interview with the Governor and His Excellency Senhor Montenegro at once issued orders for the arrest of the ex-policeman, and investigations are now being made with the result that a series of charges are laid against the man and it is expected he will eventually be deported to Africa. The prompt action of the Governor is highly commendable, inasmuch as it will put a stop to these hoodlums who prowl about the streets molesting with impunity European ladies in the principal thoroughfares of the city.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

A most brutal and dastardly assault upon an aged Chinaman took place a few nights ago behind the St. Miguel Cemetery, a short distance from the Chinese Hospital. The victim alleges that whilst he was walking along the road leading to the Cemetery he was followed by four European soldiers, and when quite close to him, in a deserted part of the road, he was set upon by these four soldiers and was assaulted. After having grossly maltreated the Chinaman, the soldiers took to their heels. A complaint was laid, and the police are leaving no stone unturned to bring the perpetrators of the crime to justice, though it is doubtful whether the victim, owing to the darkness of the night, will be able to identify his assailants.

"R. A. H. Milroy, manager of the Sailors' Home, charged his houseboy, Pau Hui O, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Tuesday, with behaving in a noisy and disorderly manner in the Home yesterday. The accused, who was alleged to have been under the influence of liquor at the time, pleaded guilty to the charge. Fined \$5."

"AN UNUSUAL APPLICATION."

SOLICITORS AND THEIR COSTS.

20th inst.
At the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon before His Honour the Chief Justice, presiding in Ordinary Jurisdiction, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, moved the Court for a declaration that in the conducting of certain actions brought on behalf of John Clifford Wilkinson by Wilkinson and Grist, solicitors of Hongkong, the said firm acted throughout in a strictly proper professional manner, and that they were duly instructed and authorised by the said John Clifford Wilkinson to commence and to proceed with the said actions.

Hon. Mr. Pollock said that the reason for this application was that Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist obtained a decree in this Court against Mr. Clifford Wilkinson, for costs incurred for professional services rendered, but upon endeavouring to enforce the decree in the Courts of Japan the defendant, John Clifford Wilkinson, appeared before the Court and stated that he never instructed Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist to take proceedings in two out of the three actions for which they claimed costs. This was reported in the *Japan Chronicle* and, to a certain extent, in the local Press here, so that it was imperative for Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist to bring the real facts before the Court here, and to move for the declaration against the defendant, Mr. Clifford Wilkinson, and to move for the costs of the declaration.

The defendant, Mr. Clifford Wilkinson, appeared and, through his solicitors, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson and Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of the firm of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, His Honour said: This motion is one of a most unusual kind, and I doubt if such an application has ever been made before. But the circumstances are unusual and I doubt if they ever occurred before though the ingenuity of judgment, debiting to inventing devices for the payment of the said debts in general is known to be very fertile. In this case, this ingenuity displays itself in devising defences to an action on a judgment given against them in a foreign Court. But, though I have had some experience in the matter, and though the defence of fraud is occasionally raised, I doubt if it has ever been raised in such a barefaced manner before, and in a manner which must of itself react on the true facts of the case.

The motion, as I said, being of a very unusual kind, I must first consider whether I have any jurisdiction to entertain it, quite apart from any jurisdiction under the Ordinance. What is it? It is not a motion which calls on this Court to express any opinion on the judgment of the Japanese Court. That, of course, I could not entertain, however much I might regret the result which has been brought about by the conduct of the judgment debtor, himself.

The defendant, Mr. Clifford Wilkinson, has asked a judgment of this Court to enforce the judgment of the Japanese Court, and will always receive the same respect which is paid to the Courts of all nations within the colony, even though they may have misinterpreted or been misinformed as to the law of this Colony on which the judgment was procured. But the motion is quite of a different nature. It is made on behalf of a solicitor practicing in this Court, and it declares that certain statements made by the defendant in the Japanese Court in an action on the judgment of the Court for his costs, which reflect on his professional conduct, in proceedings before this Court in respect of which the costs were incurred, and which are calculated to injure him among his clients, whether in this Colony or in Japan, are untrue. That I have jurisdiction to entertain such a motion has not the smallest shadow of a doubt. Solicitors are officers of the Court, and they are bound to observe the rules of professional conduct, and in conducting it the Court is bound to inquire narrowly into the circumstances. This jurisdiction cannot be evaded. It cannot exist merely for the purpose of enforcing the duties of solicitors against them and punishing breaches: it must also extend to the protection of the public, and the right should they be informed of any such breach which cannot be redressed by the usual processes of law. What is the case here? Charges have been made against a firm of solicitors in this Colony for conducting proceedings entirely without instructions, and on their own initiative. That is conduct which, if it were true, is in the highest degree unprofessional—the penalty, removal or suspension from the rolls. It is conduct which it would be the duty of the Law Society, had it received notice of it, to bring to the notice of the Court. I am sure that when in the course of the report had taken more consistency than paragraph in the newspapers could give it, it would have been the duty of the Attorney-General to have brought it before the Court. But wisely, the solicitors, whose conduct has been impugned, have themselves brought the matter before me, and asked for protection, and an amendment if it is a proper case for the Court to grant it. That is the protection, and will do so in the most ample and effective way it can. The facts are as brief as they can be; certain instructions were in fact given to Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist by John Clifford Wilkinson of Kobe, to commence an action against Ka Shu for infringement of his trademark in Tansu mineral waters. Correspondence followed with regard to cases against other alleged infringers of this trademark. Mr. Wilkinson, the judgment debtor, was invited to telegraph his witness, and he was invited to telegraph the word "proceed" if he wished the action proceeded with, leaving the conduct in the hands of the solicitors and counsel. Later, when a compromise seemed to be in process of being effected he was invited to telegraph the word "withdraw" if he decided to withdraw. That is to say, to withdraw from actions which he knew were already begun in accordance with his previous instructions. These are the statements as reported in the *Kobe Chronicle*. The statements as reported are as follows:—J. C. Wilkinson, defendant, who appeared to defend the case in person, stated through his interpreter, Mr. Kuroyagi, that he refused the claim. He proceeded to depose that he had instructed the plaintiffs to take steps against Ka Shu and Co. He denied having asked them to proceed against Ka Shu and Co. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Yamato Line were alleged by plaintiffs to take steps against these three firms entirely on their own responsibility, without being asked, and for these latter actions the costs of the Court and remuneration totalled a very high figure. Plaintiffs had no legal grounds whatever for demanding remuneration for services which were requested for. Defendant added that he had paid 1,000 yen in April, 1903, for services rendered on instructions from Ka Shu, which was quite enough. In answer to the Court, defendant stated he had paid 1,000 yen for the services of plaintiffs in conducting the action against Ka Shu and Co. Defendant denied having applied to plaintiffs to take action against the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and two other firms, nowing that plaintiffs were making preparations to bring action against the three firms, and instructed them to refrain from taking such action. The facts are sufficiently before the public to justify notice being taken of them at once, and further, it is clear

on these facts that I have sufficient information before me to express an opinion in the absence of the judgment debtor, and I think his absence ought not to preclude me from doing so, and so affording the solicitors the protection they ask for. On these facts there is not the shadow of a doubt that Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist acted in every step within the scope of their instructions, and to bring the matter into narrower compass within the express words of their instructions, and that if they had not acted as they did they would have rendered themselves liable to an action for breach of instructions. These things being stated, and the jurisdiction of the Court being clear, this Court on this motion declares that having regard to the written documents, Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist had express authority from the judgment debtor to take each and every step on his behalf; that the statements made, in this respect, by the judgment debtor to the Japanese Court, are statements calculated to prejudice them in their professional capacity and also calculated to deceive the Japanese Court, and that those statements as they appear in the reports laid before this Court are without any foundation. I can only regret that this Court has not the means at its command for bringing this declaration to the notice of the Japanese Court officially.

THE FLOUR INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.

PROSPECTIVE OVERSUPPLY.

Mr. F. Nakamura, a well-known flour merchant of Yokohama, contributes an interesting article to the *Chung Shing*, on the flour-milling industry in Japan. Amongst the principal new enterprises, which are now being projected in Tokyo and Osaka, is the manufacture of flour, which, if carried out as proposed, will result in a great increase of supply. Whether the existing demand for flour in this country will justify the starting of so many mills is matter on which serious attention will have to be bestowed. The importation of flour and wheat and the domestic production of wheat during the last ten years are tabulated as follows:—

	Flour Imported.	Wheat Imported.	Domestic Produce (Wheat).
1896.....	648,331 sacks.	38,773 piculs.	3,552,780 koku.
1897.....	612,638	109,167	3,811,000
1898.....	1,059,120	48,116	4,181,888
1899.....	753,054	49,612	4,144,205
1900.....	2,283,361	32,193	4,327,455
1901.....	1,701,965	85,374	4,354,497
1902.....	1,918,775	86,514	4,554,497
1903.....	5,652,951	1,265,625	1,875,388
1904.....	5,173,591	399,851	3,858,964
1905.....	4,977,247	1,056,460	3,601,764

Up-to-July. 3,046,378 3,041,124
1905 Up to July. 3,187,469 386,815
1906 Up to July. 2,666,862 320,050

As shown above, the importation of flour, made with slight fluctuations, a steady increase from 1896 to 1904. The unprecedentedly large increase in the import of flour and wheat for 1903 is attributable to the failure of the domestic wheat crop in that year. In the following year, though the domestic yield of wheat was below the average, its import greatly fell off and that of flour was less by nearly 400,000 sacks as compared with the previous year. Despite the fact that large demands sprang up on account of the war, in 1905 the import of wheat again increased owing to the failure of the rice and wheat crops in the country and in anticipation of the increased tariff; but flour diminished by 190,000 sacks as against 1904. Again, taking the figures up to the end of July this year the import of flour fell off by 420,000 and 550,000 sacks respectively compared with the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905. Calculated at the rate, the total import of flour for this year will be in the neighbourhood of 4,500,000 sacks which will be a remarkable decrease on the three previous years.

Although it is an indisputable fact that, with an annual increase of the population by half a million, Japan is becoming more and more dependent on foreign countries in respect to her food supply, the extraordinary advance in the import of flour that took place in 1903 can hardly be regarded as having been caused by ordinary circumstances. While the gradual falling-off of the import of flour since the high-water mark was reached in 1903 without any increase in domestic supply.

Hitherto the Japan Flour Mill Company has been the only large establishment of the kind in Japan, but since the beginning of this year no fewer than six mills have been projected. The earliest projected of these is Mr. Masuda's flour mill at Hyogo; the second also at Hyogo, projected by the Japan Seimui Kaisha; and the third is a brand mill at Hyogo, projected by the Flour Company. The mills of the Imperial, the East Asia, and the Meiji Flour Companies will most probably be situated at Tokyo. It will not be wide of the mark to estimate the total producing capacity of the six mills above mentioned, when started, at 3,000 sacks, which means an annual out-turn of 6,750,000 sacks. This quantity when compared with an average amounting to 5,000,000 sacks for the three years when the largest quantities were imported, leaves a surplus of some 1,750,000 sacks, or that of something like two million sacks if the estimated quantity of import for this year is taken into consideration. The question naturally arises how the Japanese manufacturers intend to dispose of this surplus production of flour.

It is suggested by some that for the surplus of flour the market will be found in China without much difficulty. This, however, seems extremely doubtful. It is manifest that in the case of anticipated increase of the supply of Japanese flour the importation of the foreign product will be greatly checked, though that of wheat will increase to a large extent. The flour manufacturers on the Pacific coast, who will practically lose in Japan a customer who has consumed five million sacks of flour annually, will not sit idly, and will concentrate their attention on the Chinese market. Of course, adds Mr. Nakamura, the duty on imported wheat will be entitled to rebate in the event of flour manufactured therefrom being exported, but considering the fact that the Japanese mills are largely dependent on American wheat and that at present there is not much difference in freight between the Japan and the China ports, the prospect of the successful shipment of Japanese flour in China, in competition with the American product, will prove no easy task. The prospect is made gloomier still when it is considered that the establishment of a flour mill at Hankow, and of mill in Manchuria, now under contemplation.

TWO boatbuilders, carrying on business on the Rhuai-ku Road, were in the Police Court on Tuesday on a charge of trespassing on Crown land near the Bay View Police Station. Mr. F. H. Dillon, of the Public Works Department, prosecuted. The defendants, it was understood, were utilizing Crown land for storing their timber. The first defendant, who had been previously warned, forfeited \$50, and the other was ordered to pay a fine of \$50 by Mr. F. A. Hazeland.

THE "HANKOW" FIRE.

THE AMERICAN LADY PASSENGERS.

The following letter from Capt. B. Branch, of the s.s. *Hankow*, dated the 7th inst., is published in the *Manila Times* of 14th idem:—
I received yesterday a clipping from your contemporary, the *Manila American*, of October 3rd referring to the fire which occurred on the Canton River steamer *Hankow* on October 14th last.

In justice to myself and officers, I am compelled to repudiate the statements therein contained and must express my doubts as to whether the ladies mentioned really furnished the said statements.

A thorough investigation has been held in Hongkong by two separate Courts, one a Coroner's Court of Inquiry and the other a Marine Court, the former dealing with the cause of death of those lost in the *Hankow* and the latter holding an inquiry into the behaviour of the master and officers and their efforts to save life and property after the fire was reported.

The mass of officers were exonerated from all blame, the finding of the Court, being that under the circumstances considering the rapidity and fierceness of the flames everything that could be done was done to save life and property.

I enclose copy of Court proceedings as published in the Hongkong papers. Before the fire reached the saloon all the berths had been eared by the officers including myself, to see that none remained behind. I personally saw two of the ladies mentioned, in safety on the wharf and then again returned to the scene of the fire. None of the saloon passengers had to go through fire and smoke as reported. They all went on shore by the regular gangway before the fire reached the forward end of the saloon where the saloon was situated. With several hundred lives at stake on the after part of the steamer where the fire commenced and was raging fiercely, it was impossible to consider passengers' personal effects, all efforts were being directed to check the fire and save life and the ship's officers were doing their best in that direction.

The engineers were driven from the engine room in their attempt to start the steam pumps, and the engine narrowly escaping with its life, the officers were driven from the hands pumps by the fire and smoke before they could couple up the hose, and none of them left the steamer until they saw that unless by so doing they would lose their own lives without advantage to others.

I think the proof of this is that they were the last living people to leave the steamer and saved none of their personal effects. In some instances their papers containing references as to character, etc., extended over a period of forty years, and these papers it is impossible to replace.

The first thought and duty of a sailor is to save his ship and the lives of passengers, and the European officers, deserted by the Chinese crew, were doing their best in that direction until compelled to retire.

With reference to the American Consul-General, Mr. Wilder, doing nothing to assist ladies in distress, I may mention that the Consul-General knows throughout Hongkong as an American gentleman and think me further recommendation is necessary.

It is a matter of regret that certain publications lend themselves to the publishing of articles of a highly sensational nature, caring nothing as to whether such articles are correct so long as they appeal to the taste of a certain section of the populace.

MANILA OBSERVATORY.

PROPOSED EXTENSION.

Mariners and shippers will be pleased to read that the very excellent Manila observatory system of which all are justly proud is to be improved in the near future by the addition of six wireless telegraph stations, equipped with apparatus of great scientific value. These six stations are to be located along the west coast of Luzon from Cape Bojeador at the northern end of the island, where one of the stations will be down to Cavite or even further south if it is deemed necessary. The United States Navy will build and own these stations; but they will be under the control of the weather bureau of the Insular Government.

This information comes to us (*Cable News*) from excellent authority which we cannot divulge, and it is understood that an understanding has already been reached between the Navy department and the Insular government. Bids will be called for soon and it is only a question of time when Marconigrams will be flashing from point to point with their messages of warning to mariners.

A further extension of the observatory system which the Insular Government is contemplating is the establishment of a station on the most northern point of Luzon with Santo Lomiro de Bocon on the Batanes Islands 150 miles further north. Had such connections been established before the late disaster at Hongkong the approach of that typhoon would have been announced by the Manila observatory to the Hongkong authorities at least 48 hours before the storm burst. As it was like a bolt from the blue, scarcely any intimation of its approach had been given.

If the laying of a 150-mile cable would be of such incalculable benefit it would certainly seem to be a good idea for the government to construct the line. It is understood that Commissioner Forbes has been advised of the importance of such a line, but it is not yet known what action has been taken to insure its construction. While the project to lay a cable to Santo Lomiro de Bocon is a noble one, the certain attending the one to establish the wireless telegraph stations, it is the last link in a chain of shipping safety, and by virtue of that fact will become as much a reality as the other in the course of time.

SHANGHAI JOCKEYS.

THE ACCIDENT TO MR. VIDA.

Our readers will be delighted to learn that although Mr. Vida has been having a very bad time and suffering untold agonies since his accident in the Grand National Steeplechase on Saturday, he was a good deal better yesterday afternoon, and, in the ordinary course of things, is likely to be on the high road to complete recovery in the course of a few days. He was a comparatively fracture of the wrist, a most excruciating injury, in addition to the shock of such severity that it would tax the strongest constitution to sustain it.

Another unfortunate jockey. We regret to state that Mr. J. Johnston sustained an unfortunate accident last Wednesday after the race for the Champions, when, in the course of a friendly wrestling match with another jockey, he broke the ligament in his knee.

The limb has to be put in plaster of Paris, and, of course, all idea of riding in the steeplechase on Saturday, had to be abandoned. He was in the jockey's stand, however, on the afternoon on crutches, and witnessed his pony Helmet (Mr. Alderton) making a gallant bid for the race. (*Shanghai Times*).

SNOBBISHNESS IN SHANGHAI.

Thackeray says: "It is impossible for any Briton; perhaps, not to be a Snob in some degree. If people can be convinced of this fact, an immense point is gained, surely?"

Hence we are all tarred with the same brush and I had better have headed these remarks "From a Snob to his brother and sister Snobs" and thus preserved a reputation for consistency.

Britons, like all other peoples, possess some good points, and in the course of our sojourns away from our own country we occasionally almost succeed in convincing other people as to the actual existence of such laudable characteristics in our national nature. We on our part, however, are never convinced that there can be any good in anything which does not proceed from, live in, and have its being under the folds of the Union Jack, and thus, perhaps, on the whole we receive a little more than we give, which is as it should be in the affairs of a nation of shopkeepers.

The strength of our nation lies in the fact that we place trade in the forefront of our programme instead of the desire for military renown, though the accomplishment of the latter is also not altogether unknown in our annals. This great strength was recognised by Napoleon Bonaparte, the mightiest of all warriors, when he called us "the nation of shopkeepers."

There is no reproach in keeping a shop, nor is there any reason why the shopkeeper should be a more crude person than the rest of his fellow-men, who may not be engaged in this occupation. It is not the occupation that should determine a man's standing amongst his fellows, but the man himself.

This is one of the forms in which snobbishness in Shanghai is rampant. Nearly everyone here is engaged in trade of some sort or another, and certainly, everyone is dependent on trade but yet, so curiously distorted is the view of both Mr. and Mrs. Grundy that they relegate to the outer darknesses of social intercourse that section of people who sell commodities direct to the consumer, whilst they themselves are only too content to supply and depend for their living upon the unfortunate object of their scorn.

In recent years public opinion has changed in its attitude towards "the people" in England, at any rate. People begin to recognise that it is necessary for someone to distribute things in small quantities; that it is a necessity for everyone to make a living as best they can; and that the actual occupation of "shopkeeper" is not, *per se*, any reason why the shopkeeper should be less refined and cultivated in either business or social life than the rest of the world.

We have seen the apotheosis of shopkeeping in the case of Sir Thomas Lipton, in his reception by the King himself, and yet Sir Thomas Lipton is utterly and simply a man who makes his living in selling butter by the pound, and ten by the packet, a successful grocer—and why not?

It would be exceedingly inconceivable were there no grocers!

Why is it, therefore, that in Shanghai men in retail trade are kept out of "the places where men most do congregate" simply and solely because of their occupation? No regard being paid to whether they are gold men

INDIAN MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

EVIDENCE TAKEN.

21st inst.

Gulam Sher, an Indian watchman, employed on the Kowloon-Canton Railway line, was brought up on remand before Mr. F. A. Hazell, at the Magistrate's Court, on a charge of manslaughter. He was alleged to have caused the death of one Ng Hing Fuk, a pig-farmer, at Yau-mat, on the 13th inst.

Inspector Macdonald, of Yau-mat Police Station, conducted the case on behalf of the police.

The police submitted that they had six witnesses. The defendant said that one Indian would speak on his behalf. Two Chinese witnesses for the defence, he said, could not be found.

The first witness for the prosecution was Cheung Hui, a foreman, on the Kowloon-Canton line. He said he lived at 195, Station Street, Mongkok. Witness did not know the deceased. On the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., he went on the deceased was leading a boat along the road that leads from Kowloon to Yau-mat. This was near the railway track. The defendant was sitting on the side of the road. When the boat passed him, witness saw accused pick up some earth and throw it at the boat. The deceased told defendant not to do it again, which the Indian repeated. The deceased said *Molo Kwai* (Indian devil). Thereupon accused went on to the boat and struck him on the chest and on the left side. He then kicked deceased, who fell to the ground. While he was on the ground, witness stamped on deceased's back three times. Witness and three others went and seized hold of defendant and took him to Yau-mat Police Station.

Other evidence was called which showed that the pig dealer died two hours after the alleged assault occurred.

The case was remanded.

TORE OFF HIS QUEUE.

AN AMUSING CASE IN COURT.

22nd inst.

As old Chinaman, named Li Ng, minus his national appendage, to wit his queue, appeared before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, charged with assault. The case was remanded.

Eighteen months ago the old man promised to get Chung Ping, a foreman stone-cutter at sixty cents a day. Chung on the other hand promised the old man that if the job was a permanent one he would give the old man five cents a week as long as he kept the job. Chung Ping got the job and was fired out twenty-one days later. He forgot all about the old man until they met at West Point yesterday afternoon.

"What about the five cents a week you promised to give me?" inquired the old man.

"I promised to give you five cents a week if the job was a permanent one. It was not and you are entitled to nothing," replied Chung Ping.

"It would have been a permanent one if you did not misbehave yourself and get fired," the old man is reported to have said. "Hand me four dollars and twenty cents and call the case closed."

Chung Ping became nasty. He said he would see the old man into another country before he did anything so foolish.

There was a quarrel and both men clashed. They dealt out some crashing blows at each other, and the spectators expected soon to see a spleen burst. That was not to happen, however, for they began to quarrel at each other's queue. This was for some considerable time and soon a tearing sound was heard, which was followed by the old man falling backwards, leaving his queue in his opponent's hands. Both men were thunderstruck. The younger man looked at the old man's head, and wondered whether the queue was fake, while the old man, still sitting on the ground, and scratching the remains of his queue in the other man's hands. Both then retired to the No. 2 Police Station where they lodged complaints.

The Court found Chung Ping alone guilty of assault and fined him 15s. The elder man, Li Ng, grabbed the paper containing his lost queue and disappeared in the crowd.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF OPIUM.

RUNNERS.

SUCCESSFUL AMBUSH.

JUNK CAPTAIN AND PRINCIPAL OPIUM-SMUGGLER HEAVILY FINED.

23rd inst.

For some three years past the Opium Farm has suspected, and been keeping its wary eye upon a certain fishing junk, as being the abode of a gang of opium smugglers.

The movements of this craft had for a long time been suspicious, it being particularly noticed that the junk came into the harbour at all times of the day and night, in such a way that no one was cognizant of her arrivals and departures, which were, to say the least of it, questionable in their uncertainty, and had a decided smack of the illicit about them. A few days ago, a secret communication reached the Opium Farm from their officials engaged in watching the movements of the suspected craft, to the effect that she had left Tsai Hung for Hongkong upon one of her stealthy voyages, and suggesting that she might be worth a visit. Acting upon this advice Chief Excise Officer Hoggarth, accompanied by a gang of his excisemen, went aboard, in two boats, at 7 p.m. on the night of the 20th inst., to await the Captain's arrival of the junk.

They reached Capsulman at 4.30 p.m. and upon arrival were given to understand that, owing to the presence of several Chinese Revenue launches in the neighbourhood, it was thought that the junk would not venture down, but that they might expect to see her the following day. Chief Hoggarth, therefore, having visualised his men for a couple of days, returned alone to Hongkong, leaving his boats to picket the channel.

Upon receipt of another warning to the effect that the junk might be expected to arrive at Capsulman about 10.30 a.m. yesterday, Mr. Hoggarth left in the launch *Shan Lee* for the vicinity, where the junk, securely hidden in a creek, awaited the arrival of the opium-runners, without, however, sighting her. Having to far-drawn blank, and noting that there was a heavy S.E. wind blowing with a strong tide, conditions which made it improbable that the junk would venture out, he decided to leave up anchor, and some of the excisemen on to the launch, and proceeded up the Canton River, to smell out the adventurous junk in her own native haunts. The launch steamed up the Canton River, being into every small creek and back-water,

Without success, until finally the patience of the Chief Excise Officer and his party was rewarded off Deep Bay, with the first glimpse of their quarry, sailing tranquilly and unsuspectingly into their very clutches.

Full speed ahead was the immediate order given on the launch, and each man girded up his loins and loosened his revolver for action, if necessary, while a peremptory signal was made to the junk to "heave-to." Instead of heaving-to, however, the suspicious vessel went about, and changed her course, which brought from the launch a prompt warning that if she did not heave-to, the excisemen would bring their revolvers into play. Running the launch alongside the junk, Mr. Hoggarth and his assistants prang aboard, when at first it looked as though the crew of five men would put up a fight.

Covered, however, by the revolvers of the excisemen they changed their attitude, and allowed themselves to be driven off, where they remained under guard, while a strict search of the junk was made for contraband opium.

For one hour this search continued without result, until finally, under the cooking stove, carefully covered over with ashes, two boxes were brought to light, each of which, upon being opened, was found to contain twenty-five tins of opium, or in all 500 tins.

The proof of the intended smuggling being now certain, the crew were placed under arrest, and the launch, with the junk in tow, returned to Hongkong.

This morning, at the Magistrate's Court, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, the crew of four men were charged with being in unlawful possession of opium, while the owner of the junk was charged with lending his craft for smuggling purposes.

As it was proved that the opium was the property of one man, only two convictions were recorded, the owner of the drug being fined in the sum of \$500, with the option of retiring into obscurity, with sufficient daily employment to keep his muscles properly developed, for the next three months; while the Captain bold was invited to hand over to the authorities the sum of \$500.

At the Magistrate's Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazell, three Chinamen and a woman were charged with conspiring to defraud the China Mutual Life Insurance Company of \$2,000.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Harlow, appeared for the complainant, Mr. L. E. Knox, the local agent of the Company. The defendants pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Some time in August last a certain Chinaman, named Chan, a native of Shanghai district, took out an insurance policy on his life for \$2,000. He then returned into the interior. In September last, shortly after the disastrous typhoon, the female defendant called at the office of the China Mutual Co., and representing herself as Chan's mother, gave Mr. Knox to understand that Chan was washed off the beach during the gale and was drowned.

The defendants were alleged to have produced a corpse said to be that of Chan. This was examined and inquiries made elicited the information that the person whom the defendants alleged to be Chan was not a native of Shanghai district, and furthermore that the real Chan was still alive. The alleged conspirators were then given in charge.

Mr. Goldring informed the Court that he would have to go to Canton tomorrow night, and as he would not be back before Tuesday next he would apply for a remand until then.

The remand was allowed, the defendants to be kept in police custody.

ROBBERY AT YAU-MAT.

WOMEN BADLY TREATED.

Six rough looking individuals were arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, today, on a charge of robbery with violence at No. 60, To-ka-wan, Yau-mat, yesterday morning.

Inspector Macdonald, of Yau-mat Police Station, prosecuted, the accused, who were un-defended, denied the charge.

The complainant was Cheung Kin, a married woman, residing with her three daughters at the house mentioned above. According to the story she told the police it appeared that about one o'clock yesterday morning, six or seven rough-looking men broke into the house where the family were asleep. The woman and her daughters were held down in bed, so that they could not give an alarm, while the others looted the house. They secured \$25 in hard cash, four gold ear-rings, and nine silver hair ornaments. They then cleared. The woman informed the police an hour later of the occurrence, and from information received the Yau-mat police raided a house at No. 59, Hok Un. There they found part of the stolen property, and a number of marks. The six men who were on the premises were arrested.

The case was adjourned.

TRADING IN OTHER PEOPLE'S CHILDREN.

SUDDEN END TO KIDNAPPERS.

Tsui Tam Ki, an unemployed shoemaker, and Li Luk, a widow, both residing at No. 160 Third Street, West Point, were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazell, this morning, with kidnaping a boy, seven years of age, from his home on the 14th inst. A few days ago Inspector Hoggarth received word to the effect that in a certain house in Third Street a man and a woman were known to be doing a huge business in selling boys. Acting on the information, Detective Sergeant Wilden was sent to look into the matter. The house was visited and as a result, the man and woman were arrested, and a little boy, seven years of age, was returned to his guardian. On the night of the 14th inst., according to evidence adduced in Court to-day, four leads, in defendants' employ, met Li Luk, the kidnapped child, at Shek-tong-tsu. They induced the child to their home with sweets and on arrival there he was locked up. During that time several persons called with a view to purchasing Li Luk, but they considered \$50 too high a price and so the boy was not sold. Then the police intervened and arrests followed.

The Court found the defendants guilty, and sentenced them to six months' hard labour each, the male defendant to do an additional six hours in the stocks, and to be deported.

A CONFIDENTIAL sampan woman, whose boat licence permitted her to carry twenty-four passengers, was found to be carrying thirty-five when Lance-ensigned Jackson, of the Water Police Station, boarded her boat on Friday. She told Mr. Hazell, at the Police Court, on Saturday, that she did not know how many passengers she was allowed to carry. His Worship gave her to understand that under the law she ought to know, and fined her \$7.

SALVING THE "FRONDE"

BY THE "PROTECTOR."

SUCCESS ANTICIPATED.

OTHER OPERATIONS OF THE "PROTECTOR."

This morning a representative of the *Telegraph* made a voyage of inspection to Kowloon with the object of seeing what work had been accomplished by the Danish salvage-steamers *Protector* towards raising the French torpedo-destroyer *Fronde*, which received such disastrous treatment during the typhoon of the 18th September, and which, to the eye of the casual beholder, was pounded against and thrown upon the shore just east of the Naval Camber, with ribs and hull broken beyond redemption.

This, however, so far as the inspection of divers has shown, does not appear to be the case, since from our interview of this forenoon with the gentlemen in charge of the salvage operations, we learn that they are confident of raising the vessel.

In the absence of Captain Silverberg, the Commander of the *Protector*, our representative had a most interesting interview with Mr. Christensen, the Chief Officer, who was good enough to leave his duty for a short time in order to give us the information we desired to glean.

BRITISH NAVAL ASSISTANCE.

Toward the end of last week, the services of some British Naval divers were, by courtesy of Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, loaned to the French naval officer in charge of the operations on the *Fronde*, in order to discover the extent of the damage done to the hull of the destroyer.

It will be readily understood that to go into the interior of the vessel, which yet contains a great deal of secret machinery, would have been a grave breach of naval etiquette, so that the efforts of our divers were confined to a survey of the hull from the exterior, and the *Fronde* lies, from amidships forward, imbedded in the thick mud which has silted up, both inside and around her hull, since the fateful 18th, this well intended assistance, proved, of no avail.

AN EXHAUSTIVE EXAMINATION.

Upon Monday and Tuesday the divers of the *Protector*, of whom there are three, proceeded to the wreck, in boats, and made an exhaustive examination of the *Fronde*, after which they reported that, as far as could be seen, it would be preferable to order that operations might be better conducted from her.

On Wednesday last, therefore, the *Protector* proceeded to range up alongside of the *Fronde*, and platforms were thrown out from which the divers might work and from that time they have been continuously operating below.

THE D-MACE.

The first thing to be done was to clear the bunkers off, and send up the coals which they contained in order that stanchions might be introduced which will keep the strain off the not too thick bulkheads when the time comes for tightening up the vessel. This completed, a close investigation was made of the piece of the hull, which lies visible, at low tide, close to the quay, and at a distance of 30 feet or more from the *Fronde*, appeared to have been torn or broken out of her port bow where a jagged hole of some 15 square feet existed. This bad wound is probably the work of the sailing-ship *S. P. Hitchcock*, which carried the ill-fated *Fronde* inshore with her in her drift, and then seems to have tried to sit down upon her.

As far as the No. 1 Engine-room bulkhead, is broken, twisted and curled up in a most cruel way, as the result of the continuous pounding upon her of the *Hitchcock*.

The bows of the *Fronde* at low water rest about 12 feet below the surface, while at high water she is sitting up against the camber-wall of the torpedo dock.

Her stern is badly bent, and one blade of her propeller has pierced the hull.

The whole of the destroyer's keel, with the exception of that small portion ashore-afly, has so settled down in the mud, that divers will be unable to get at it for inspection until the *Fronde* is lifted, forward.

This operation will be performed by passing chains round her bottom, and the heavy 15s. and 16s. tackle of the *Protector* working with double blocks, and the engine room first being stanchioned up against the strain.

The hull then being tightened up, i.e., all apertures having been closed, pipes will be put down, and pumping operations commenced.

THE TORPEDO-CHAMBER.

It will be remembered that very soon after the fatal 18th the crew of the *Fronde* got quickly to work to clear the destroyer of her deck armament; but forward there still remains a great deal of the machinery connected with her torpedo-chamber, the secrets of which are so carefully preserved by the personnel of every nation's Marine. No diver can get at this till such time as the vessel shall be lifted and then, doubtless, the crew of the *Fronde* will dismantle this chamber themselves.

If all goes well it is confidently anticipated that within a fortnight, at latest, the *Fronde* will once more rest upon the surface, and be ready to proceed into dock.

At present it is believed that, though her back is badly twisted, it is not broken, and if this be the case the salvage operations will not prove to be so difficult nor prolonged.

It is worthy of note, that the *Fronde* is the fourth victim of the typhoon, which the *Protector* has given her assistance.

THE "PROTECTOR'S" SUCCESS.

In all the previous cases the salvage-operations were successful, having rescued the German steamers *Signal* and *Johanna*, and the British steamer *Heungshan*. With this latter vessel the experts of the *Protector* had a great deal of difficulty, as she was sitting upon rocks which stuck up as much as eight feet into her holds. These had to be blasted away with dynamite both from the inside and out. The divers then tightened up her hull with planks, canvas, mats, and oakum, and pumps were then got to work and floated her. These operations, owing to there being no spring tide, took between six and seven weeks; instead of the three weeks in which the *Protector* would ordinarily have been able to float the *Heungshan*.

The next move of the salvage steamer, after the conclusion of her contract with the French Naval authorities, will probably be to turn her over to the German *Se. F. F. F.*, whose plights there is no doubt that they will be glad to have her assistance.

Divers from the *Rescue* have already been down and ascertained that, for nearly the whole length of her hull, she has sat down upon, and crushed into two large steel lighters. Upon her starboard or shore-side there was such a collection of heavy debris of all kinds that a descent could only be made for inspection of her bottom at either end of the ship, but as the Harbour Master has lately had this obstruction removed, the way for salvage operations now lies clear except for the two lighters afore-mentioned.

We understand that the owners of the sunken river steamer *Kwong Choo*, upon which slow and primitive operations have been taking place for the last six weeks or more, have also

made overtures to the *Protector* for the raising of their craft.

A POSITIVE ACQUISITION.

Hongkong, as yet indeed be considered lucky at this time to have at her disposal the use of this fine salvage-vessel, which is, we may remind our readers, who have forgotten the fact, the largest and most powerful of her type in the world. It may not be out of place here to recall, in addition, that the *Protector* is owned by a Danish concern, the *Switzer Salvage Co.*, of Copenhagen, who are the owners of 13 vessels in all. She is fitted with a powerful centrifugal pump, and a set of the Worthington type, which, when all are employed, enable her to raise the enormous quantity of 6,000 tons of water an hour.

In addition to her deck-officers and engineers, each of whom is, in himself, the specialist of his particular department aboard, she carries three European divers, and a large number of Chinese skilled mechanics, while her salvage gear which is a matter for marvel, includes the most modern pneumatic drills, cold chisels and hammers for use by the divers underneath the surface, which, proved of such use in the refloating of the *Heungshan*.

H. M. S. "ROBIN" AGROUND AT KUMCHUK.

DESTROYERS "FA-R" AND "HANDY" PR-CEED TO THE RESCUE.

23rd inst.

News was received in Hongkong yesterday to the effect that H. M. S. Gunboat *Robin*, which is employed in patrolling the West River, had stranded upon a sand bank, in the neighbourhood of Kumchuk.

Upon making inquiry we learn that immediately upon receipt of the news H. M. S. *Moore* proceeded to the assistance of the stranded gunboat, but has unable alone to tow her off the sandbank.

In this behalf a case the Commodore gave orders for the destroyers *Fame* and *Handy* to proceed to Kumchuk, and reinforce the efforts of the *Moore* in rendering assistance to the *Robin*, and they left Hongkong for the West River this morning at 5.30.

We are given to understand that the *Robin's* position is free of danger, and that when the extra assistance reaches her, there will be no difficulty in towing her off.

With reference to the dispatch of the *Fame* and *Handy* to the West River, we note that a morning contemporary gives the rather alarmist impression that this movement is due to the expected recrudescence of piracy on the West River, previous to the Chinese New-Year, which decidedly will prognosticate can be dismissed without further thought, as the facts are actually as we have given them above.

THE S.S. "HEUNGSHAN."

DAMAGE EXTENSIVE.

23rd inst.

The river s.s. *Heungshan* was docked at the No. 2 dock, yesterday. From a preliminary investigation it is feared the damage sustained by the steamer is far more extensive than anticipated. Indeed, it has been suggested that almost a new keel will be required by this fine and popular steamer. We trust, however, that upon a more minute examination it might be discovered that the first report has been somewhat exaggerated. The excellent work of patching up the damaged plates preparatory to refloating the steamer is being rapidly commented upon to the credit of the salvaging party engaged with their steamer, the *Protector*.

ROYAL WREST KENTS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR EMBARKATION.

23rd inst.

The following programme for the embarkation of the troops on H. T. *Soudan* has been published:—

Monday, 26th inst., at 7 a.m., all heavy baggage (white label only) to be ready for removal to the lighter.

Tuesday, 27th inst., at 2.30 p.m., all married families to be embarked (with light baggage). One officer, and R. W. K. Regt., to be in charge. 1 p.m., the Co's and 2nd W.K. Regt., to be embarked (with their kit bags). (Mount Austin Det.) 5 p.m., sick and details (M.A.M.C. to be embarked under arrangements made by P.M.O.). Wednesday, 28th inst., at 9 a.m. remainder of the 2nd R.W.K. Regt. to be embarked with their kit bags; also light baggage, "cabin" and "change of clothing" of 1st class passengers. 11 a.m., a launch for individual officers, etc., will leave.

THE CLERK AND THE BAMBOO.

TIT FOR TAT.

24th inst.

Near the Canton-Macao wharf on Monday evening a very amusing accident was witnessed, to the huge delight of the Chinese passers-by, in which a bamboo pole, a clerk (Chinese) and a rubber tyre ricksha played the prominent parts. While the accident was amusing in itself, it points its own moral, for it has a distinct bearing on the vexed question of whether the carrying pole on the shoulder of an unemployed coolie is an obstruction or an annoyance to the general public when carried on the sidewalk—a question that recently exercised the local Solomon Islands of the Court. The coolie was going along in his pole carried in the usual solemn manner across his shoulder, apparently looking for a job, when his attention was attracted to something occurring at a shop door. With the bland indifference of his class to the presence of others besides himself on the sidewalk, he swung round to gratify his curiosity, and in doing so brought his pole with a sounding smack against the back of the neck of a respectable looking Chinaman of the clerical class. Just what he said in his moment of confusion could not be ascertained, but from his subsequent action he evidently intended to show the "poor coolie" how to carry his pole in the streets. Taking that very dangerous stick in his hand he placed it on his shoulder, and stepping on to the road, beckoned to the coolie to follow, which the latter did. But Meneles stood beside him, for suddenly the bell of a rubber-tyred ricksha sounding loudly to get out of the way of the vehicle, or to see who was ringing the bell, brought the stick full against the skull of the previous offending coolie. Never was a better example of tit for tat witnessed. The coolie, however, did not take his blow with the same blandness as the clerk had done, and, by the expression of his face, and the sound of the language he used, he appeared to be indignant. He swung the stick round and immediately around and in it the clerk, after throwing down the bamboo, quickly disappeared. This incident naturally suggests two questions: First, is a bamboo carrying-pole an obstruction, when carried on the sidewalk? And, secondly, was that clerk as blantly innocent as he appeared?

CHINESE MIDSHIPMEN

IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

21st inst.

Our readers will remember that when H. E. Viceroy Chow passed through Hongkong recently, Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore detained Mr. L. Shen, a Chinese midshipman now attached to H. M. S. *King Alfred*, to confer an invitation to the distinguished passenger to visit H. M. S. *King Alfred*. This invitation was graciously accepted and Mr. Shen accompanied H. E. Viceroy Chow to the flag-ship, and later to Government House, whither H. E. proceeded to call upon His Excellency the Governor. Sir Matthew Nathan, a Government House chair being placed at Mr. Shen's disposal. This gentleman is one of several Chinese cadets who have passed through the Naval College at Osborne, being subsequently attached to H. M. S. *Terrace*, and then transferred to H. M. S. *King Alfred*. Mr. Shen completed his three years' course at the 16th inst., and will return to China to rejoin the Imperial Chinese Admiralty service on the 22nd inst. The names of the other Chinese midshipmen at present serving in the British Navy are Woo Tsun-nan, Chen Chow Tung, Chu Tien Song, Fong Yu Song, and Wong Kwai Yung.

MACAO NOTES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, 23rd November.

Another case of assault was perpetrated here in one of the most frequented thoroughfares—Bica de Lillau—by an European soldier and two others, beachcombers in appearance, on a respectable Chinese youth about 20 years old. The malefactor decamped after having atrociously handled the victim that he is lying now in the Chinese hospital, and his condition is considered to be critical. The assailants were still at large.

On Tuesday last, a deputation of 36 leading Chinese merchants, including the Directors of the Chinese Hospital, called on the Procurator of Chinese Affairs—Baron de Cadore (Carlos)—and laid before him all the facts of these cases of assault upon peaceful and law-abiding citizens, and pointed out to him the gravity of the situation, which threatens to prejudice the trade and industries of the place when life and property are made insecure, and prayed that stringent measures be taken by the Government to suppress these abuses. The deputation had, inter alia, remarked that the defective and inadequate lighting of the public roads and streets of the city was one of the factors which encouraged these malpractices. The deputation had a cordial reception and retired well satisfied with the assurances made by the Procurator that vigorous steps are being taken by H. E. the Governor and the Military Authorities for the arrest of the culprits.

In justice to the Military authorities it should be made known that immediate and energetic steps have already been taken by them to put a radical stop to these abominable crimes. These are some of the measures employed:—

(1) Printed bills in Chinese describing in detail the uniforms worn by the different military units here are now widely distributed, so that the Chinese may learn to differentiate between the uniforms of the militia and other corps.

(2) Strict prohibition for any of the troops to loiter about in the streets after the bugle sound of "Retreat" (9 p.m.).

(3) The number of patrols during the night has been doubled.

His Excellency the Governor has issued peremptory orders to the Heads of the several corps—Infantry, Artillery and Police—for searching investigations to be made in their respective quarters.

In both these cases, however, the victims on being questioned at the investigation held by the Military Authorities, were unable to give any other description of their assailants beyond the meagre statement that they were attacked by "soldiers"—they could not say what the color of their uniforms was, nor whether they carried short bayonets or swords, or whether they wore hats or caps. It is hoped, nevertheless, that the fruits of the inquiries will ultimately lead to the arrest and punishment of the evil-doers.

CONSUL FOR SIAM.

Count de Senna Fernandes has been officially recognized as Consul for Siam.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

SEQUEL TO THE RECENT FIRE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th Nov. ber.

After the recent fire, extending from the Shaker, which destroyed over 200 buildings, workmen are busily engaged in clearing away the debris, before a start could be made on the work of reconstruction. Superintendent of Police Mr. W. W. W. K. Regt., has petitioned the Provincial Treasurer (in the absence of the Viceroy) to issue a proclamation ordering the owners of burnt premises to observe the following regulations when rebuilding: That all the new buildings are to be built further back, so as to leave the public thoroughfare wider by at least 4 feet than formerly. The restaurants, etc., by the river, on both sides are to be built facing the river on both sides leaving a wide road by the bank, which is to be connected with the road already built alongside the Police Station. Both sides of the river will be connected with a big iron bridge, to be built by the Police Department. If these alterations are carried into effect, the risk of the spreading of fire will be greatly reduced.

THE DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

In connection with the daylight robbery, which I reported yesterday, it is stated that the Nanhui Magistrate with his braves proceeded in person, that very evening, to examine the scene of the outrage.

CANTON MINT.

The Canton Mint, which is henceforth to be worked under the new regulations, has been placed under the direct control of H. E. Viceroy Chow Fu.

ALLBORN OFFENCES BY CONVERTS.

Two men named Wong and Cheng have appealed to the Nanhui Magistrate, complaining that a certain native convert named Lau Yau-Hing, and others, relying upon the fact that they are Christians, have committed many unlawful offences. The magistrate has written to the Portuguese Consulate requesting the Consul to send him the said convert for trial. The vice-consul has replied stating that he will personally present these men to his yamen on the 18th inst. for trial.

EMPEROR DOWAGER'S BIRTHDAY.

Canton, 17th November.

H. E. Viceroy Chow has issued instructions to all officials, both civil and military, to celebrate the birthday of H. E. the Empress Dowager of China, which falls on the 16th day of the present moon. All officials are to proceed to the Imperial Temple in official cere-

monial robes of their respective ranks and pay their homage to the imperial tablet. These birthday ceremonies will last from the 7th day to the 13th day of the moon inclusive.

CHOW FU AND THE PEOPLE.

On the morning of the 16th inst., when H. E. Viceroy Chow was going round, to visit the different temples, to worship the gods, he received several petitions from people in the street, they knelt down before him, while he was passing. During the day he officially called on all officials of Canton.

Another daylight robbery has happened, about forenoon yesterday, at 122, Lai Street in the Western suburb, at the house of a man named Lam. A number of robbers entered the premises and ransacked the building of all articles of value. The amount of loss is estimated at several hundred dollars.

ANOTHER FIRE.

A fire occurred at Man Fook Lane, near Wing Ching Mun, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, which originated in a private house and destroyed three private dwelling houses.

YUET-HAN RAILWAY.

Several meetings of the shareholders of the Yuet-han Railway Company were held at Hak-nu-poo, to discuss railway affairs. There were a great number of shareholders present.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

MAK Ip Fan, an interpreter, employed by Messrs. Denys and Bowley, Crown Solicitors, was on Tuesday charged by Sergeant Gordon with No. 7 Police Station: (1) with assaulting a coolie, (2) behaving in a disorderly manner on the streets, and (3) not giving a name after arrest, and (3) not giving a name after arrest, who pleaded guilty.

MAK Ip Fan, of Al'dimada, o Castro, was also a counter-charge against Sergeant Gordon for assault after arrest.

According to the evidence given by the police, the defendant, Mak Ip Fan, and a number of others went to dinner in a house at West Point on the night of the 16th inst. At six hours Mak had been drinking and was very noisy. At 11.15, Queen's Road West and went to house No. 501. He was not there long. When he came down—it being then about 1.15 a.m.—a richika coolie asked accused if he wanted a richika. Mak said "No." As he was walking away the richika coolie turned to ask him another question. Mak said "No." The coolie asked him and asked. Mak thought that the coolie was making a day of him—saying that he (Mak) was not giving a name to him.

Mak had no money with which to engage a vehicle. He was highly insulted, and after showing the coolie that he was full of money, by pushing under his rose a handful of silver, proceeded to box the coolie's ears with both hands. The coolie in trying to get away, tripped over the shadow of a wall, and fell, cutting his head. Sergeant Gordon came up and stopped the assault, and the excited Mak was given an opportunity to settle the matter as the coolie was willing to accept forty cents. Accused refused to settle matters, and defied the sergeant to arrest him, saying that the sergeant could not arrest him. The new 1st Sergeant, Interpreter, and the hold of him by the arm and told the Chinaman to come to the Station. He put up a struggle, and the sergeant seized him by the queue. He then went quietly to the lock-up, where, after some time, he was called out. Mr. d'Almeida o Castro, a familiar friend of Sergeant Gordon, came along, and finding that the sergeant would not be shaken, and that the evidence was to be called, he asked his Worship's permission to withdraw from the case. When this was done Inspector Collett, who prosecuted for the police, said that since the defendant's solicitor had withdrawn from the case, he would have to issue a warrant in the hands of the 1st Sergeant. He found the interpreter guilty on all the charges. He fined him \$1 on the first charge, \$5 on the second, and \$10 on the third. The case against Gordon was dismissed.

NOAN Hange, district watchman No. 25, was in the Police court on Wednesday, before Mr. F. A. Hareland, charged with assaulting Jean Elias Constantine, compradore of the steamer *Progress*. Inspector Collett, of No. 7 Police Station, prosecuted. The inspector outlined the facts of the case as follows:—The defendant went on duty at midnight yesterday in uniform, and on his way to the police station, he saw a house in Third Land, discarded his uniform, and went out for a walk with a friend. At four o'clock this morning, while passing house No. 17, Felcher's Street, they saw a coolie washing the doorstep. "Be careful how you are going about that," the district watchman said, "or I'll have you laid out." "If you say so, else I'll have you summoned in court," the coolie said. "I am an officer?" Constantine, who was in the house, came out, and told the watchman and his friend to go away and leave the coolie to his work. The watchman drew his truncheon and doled out one on Constantine's head, drawing blood. The party then went to the police station, where the blood gave chase, and secured the watchman, whom he gave in custody. The case was adjourned.

	Nov. 23 at 10 A.M.	Nov. 23 at 4 P.M.
Barometer	30.25	30.16
Temperature	70	68
Humidity	64	70
Rainfall	—	—

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOOBIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

Printed and Published by JOSE PEDRO BRAGA, for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company,
No. 1, Ice House Road, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

Intimations.

FOR SALE.

WELSBAUGH'S I
DOOR AND O
DOOR 4-LIGHT
GAS ARC LAMP

Do. BOXED LIGHT
Do. HARP LAMPS,
Do. MANTLES, CH
NEYS, GLOBE
SHADES, &c., &
and INCANDESCEN
GASOLINE LAMPS
all descriptions from be
makers.

NAPHTHA of the
kind for GASOLINE
LAMPS and GASOLIN
ENGINES, kept in stock

TAI KWONG CO.
100, Des Voeux Road Central.
(Hongkong, 1st November, 1906.)

Intimation.

Powell's
GENT'S
OUTFITTERS,
28, QUEEN'S
ROAD,
(OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER).

**ENGLISH
BOOTS.**

**FINEST
ENGLISH
LEATHER.**

**BEST
ENGLISH
WORKMANSHIP.**

**BLACK.
BROWN.
PATENT.**

Smart Shapes,
Durability,
Comfort.
\$12.00
PAIR.

Satisfaction
Guaranteed.

POWELL'S
HONGKONG,
Hongkong, 21st November, 1906.

To Let.

TO LET.

No. 8, D'AGUILAR STREET,
suitable for
SHOP AND DWELLING
HOUSE,
at present occupied
by
Messrs. K. A. J. CHOT-R-
MALL & Co.,
who will shortly remove

to
No. 64, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Apply to—

K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & CO.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1906. [1330]

TO LET.

NO. 2, "HILLSIDE" THE PEAK.
OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and
YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Con-
duit Road.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1906. [172]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUITSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [1789]

TO LET.

NO. 8 and 16, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
No. 51, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.
Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND
& LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1906. [1073]

TO LET.

A FLAT and THREE ROOMS, near the
Hongkong Bank, suitable for Offices.
Moderate rental.
Apply to—
X. Y. Z.
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1013]

TO LET.

ONE GODOWN, at EAST POINT, close to
the Water, suitable for the storage of any
Cargo.
Floor Area 6,100 square feet.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1009]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN SHOPS, OFFICES, and
GODOWNS (suitable for Dry Goods
Storage) at No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central,
(formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes
& Co.)
Apply to—
HO TUNG,
Comptroller Department,
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1906. [1949]

**THE HONGKONG
STUDIO,**
HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLAR-
GING and COPYING in all Sizes.
LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS
ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1906. [105]

Intimations.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT AT THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, KOWLOON.

IT is proposed to have a BILLIARD MATCH
for TWO SILVER CUPS. Gentlemen
who wish to join will kindly enter their names
upon the list at the OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Kowloon. Entries close on MONDAY, the
26th instant.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1906. [1132]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

SCOTSMEN are invited to SUBSCRIBE
to the ST. ANDREW'S BALL to be
held in the City Hall at 9 P.M. on FRIDAY,
30th instant.

For particulars, please apply to—
W. ARMSTRONG,
Hon. Secretary,
(C/o Butterfield & Swire).
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1906. [1128]

SCOTTISH MASONIC QUADRILLE ASSOCIATION.

MEMBERS of the above Association are
requested to note that the next DANCE
OF THE SEASON takes place on MONDAY,
3rd December, in the City Hall, at 9 P.M.
Invitations should be obtained as early as
possible, as none will be issued after the even-
ing of the 2nd December.

For the convenience of the Kowloon Mem-
bers a late Ferry will run at 1 A.M.
J. J. BLAKE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1906. [1114]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS desirous of RENTING ACCOM-
MODATION at the Race Course for the
Current Season will oblige by applying to the
Undersigned before FRIDAY, 30th instant.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1906. [1121]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND on account
of the year 1906, of Forty cents per Share,
will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank, Hongkong, on and after WEDNES-
DAY, 28th November, 1906, on Warrants to
be obtained at the Company's Offices.

The Dividend will also be payable at the
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai, on
and after the same date.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES will be
CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th instant,
until FRIDAY, the 30th instant, both days
inclusive, during which period NO TRANS-
FER OF SHARES will be effected.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1906. [1131]

WANTED.

A MAH TO TRAVEL TO HONGKONG,
by LADY with YOUNG BABY leaving
London about end of January next.
Please address—
M. M.,
C/o Mrs. Caesar,
24, Victoria Road,
Stroud Green,
London, N.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1906. [1123]

SITUATION WANTED.

A LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST
(English), at present in Japan, desires a
position in a China Port. Salary required
\$75. 5 years' experience.
Copies of Testimonials and Reference open
to inspection at the Office of this Paper.

Apply to—
"K. G."
C/o The Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1906. [1116]

TO BE OPENED SHORTLY.

A PICTORIAL POSTCARD STALL
in Queen's Road where
HONGKONG VIEW POSTCARDS
can be had from
ONE CENT EACH.

Great Assortment of Artistic, Comic and
Artistic Cards; also a stock of Tuck's Half
Masks.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1906. [1136]

LOST.

FOX TERRIER BITCH, White Body,
Black and Tan Head. Reward offered
to finder.

MANAGER,
KENNEDY STABLES,
Causeway Bay.
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1906. [1134]

TROOPS MOVING.

THE CHAPLAIN to the FORCES will
be glad to receive any number of old or
new "MAGAZINES" for the use of the Troops
on the Transports. Send to Hongkong Hotel
or a chit will ensure their being fetched.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1906. [1096]

NIKKO CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
in all kinds of
JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEA
SETS, and SATSUMA WARE.

At Moderate Prices.
Orders Promptly Executed.
No. 5, ARSENAL STREET,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1906. [1170]

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

It is now six months since the Decree appoint-
ing Their Excellencies Tien Liang and Tang
Shao-yi Comptrollers-General of the Imperial
Customs gave rise to the natural suspicion that
a deliberate attempt was being made by the
Chinese to undermine the efficiency of the one
public service which could lay claim to be con-
ducted honestly and for the benefit of the
country. Outwardly and as far as the Chinese
Government was concerned the administration
of the Customs was perfectly satisfactory, and
there would be no real justification for the ap-
pointment to the supreme control of the service
of two officials who were wholly unacquainted
with the working of it and were already over-
burdened with office. The matter was taken
up strongly by the British Charge d'Affaires in
Peking, and the China Association at Home,
warned by the telegrams in *The Times* from its
Peking correspondent and prompted from
other source, addressed urgent appeals to the
British Government to procure the revocation
of the Edict of May 9. Representations were
made through the usual diplomatic channels to
the Chinese Government, but these were
couched in the mildest terms and the British
Cabinet showed that it felt obliged to content
itself with somewhat vague assurances that the
appointment of two Chinese Comptrollers-
General did not entail interference with the
administration of the Customs. In view of
the interests at stake and in the light of the
nature of the new office and the immediate
activity shown by the Comptrollers-General,
it was a source of considerable disap-
pointment throughout China to find the
British Government so lukewarm in its
championship of the policy of maintaining
the *status quo*. A possible explanation of this
attitude has since been provided by Sir Robert
Hart's circular of September 24, in which he
records his formal submission to the new
regime. It is obvious that, if the Inspector-
General was unwilling to adopt the only
method open to him of safeguarding his po-
sition, he made it extremely difficult for others
to bring outside pressure to bear upon the
Chinese Government on the plea that the
future administration of the Customs was in
jeopardy.

The position to-day, therefore, is that Sir
Robert Hart has assumed responsibility for
the non-interference of the Shuiwuchu in the
working of the Customs administration. To
many it will be a matter of regret that any
such guarantee should be based, as it were, on
the span of an individual life instead of being
vested with the permanence which would have
resulted from action taken by the British
Government in the event of the Inspector-
General having handed in his resignation im-
mediately to the Chinese Government. As
things are, however, it must be admitted that
beyond the initial encroachment upon Sir
Robert Hart's prerogative and the inevitable
waste of Customs revenue by the formation of
a wholly superfluous Government Department,
the Comptrollers-General have refrained from
drastic measures and have been content with
overriding the Inspector-General in relatively
minor matters. In other words they are feeling
their way and are avoiding such crude mistakes
as would bring down upon them certainly the
united protests and possibly the active inter-
ference of the Powers interested in the main-
tenance of the existing efficiency and integrity
of the Customs Service. Were it not for the
method in which the activity of the Comptrol-
lers-General is displayed and for the gen-
eral spirit of the moment in China, some people
would be found charitable enough to suggest
that the Chinese Government is actuated
merely by a desire to make itself *au fait* with
the workings of the Customs administration in
order to provide the motive power to carry on
without any hiatus, when Sir Robert Hart re-
linquishes his present post. Inasmuch as
circumstances exclude this specious explana-
tion, we are forced to regard the existence of
the Shuiwuchu with misgiving, and it behoves
us to leave nothing undone to checkmate as
far as possible the evil likely to ensue from its
formation.

To withstand insidious attacks from without
it is essential that the Customs Service should
be firmly established on a permanent basis,
capable of carrying on its work with its own
momentum. Its machinery should run smooth-
ly, providing contentment and inducement to
work for those who are already in the Service
and attractions for the best material without.
It shall not suffer from the caprice of indi-
viduals but as far as possible should be
conducted on the recognized lines of an effi-
cient European Civil Service, which remains
unaffected by changes in the personnel of the
actual government of the country. It is an
unfortunate fact that at the present juncture
the Maritime Customs cannot be said to an-
swer to all these requirements, and it is inevit-
able that a spirit of uneasiness should prevail
in the Service with the realization that the In-
spector-General has not put up a disinterested
fight against the first indication of Chinese inter-
ference. There can be no objection to the
Chinese Government taking an intelligent
interest in one of its own Departments of State
and eventually the day should come when
China will be in a position to manage her own
affairs. Until then, however, she requires the
assistance of foreigners and nowhere more
essentially than in the Customs. These fore-
ign employees, in order to be able to put forth
their best effort, require to feel assured that
their interests are safeguarded and that they
enjoy security of tenure and order in promo-
tion in their offices. Recent events have
served to shake the confidence of the Customs
Staff and to accentuate latent dissatisfaction
with the existing lack of system and lack of
consistency of purpose in the guiding principles
of the Service. It would be well if these facts
were faced without delay, lest the perpetuation
of the present system should impair the
efficiency and integrity of a public service with
such a splendid record as the Chinese Imperial
Maritime Customs.—*N. C. D. News.*

OUR STAR.

The star that shines upon the breast of night
Links me with thee,
For it, each eve, sheds all its silver light
On thee and me.
And though between us many waters are,
Love holds it light,
For we, each eve, may whisper to our star,
"Dear heart, good-night!"

Love, let our star, set in the heavens above,
Judge thee and me,
As constant it, so faithful to our love
Our thoughts shall be.

No night can come with unremembered prayer,
No sleep unblest,
When our pale star, with lambent light and fair,
Watches our rest.

—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Notice of Firm.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the
Colony Mr. JOHN ARNOLD will act
as SECRETARY to the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1906. [1122]

Auctions.

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has instruc-
tions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
MONDAY,
the 26th November, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon,
at his Offices in Duddell Street,

IN ONE LOT.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PRO-
PERTY registered in the Land Office as
Sections A, B, C, and D and the Remaining
Portion of KOWLOON INLAND LOT
No. 51 with the premises thereon, known as
Nos. 112, 114, 116, 120 and 122, Station Street,
South, and Nos. 117, 119, 121, 125 and 127,
Temple Street, South, Yau-ma-tei.

The total area of the above property is
3,358 square feet.

The total Crown Rent is \$19.19.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be
obtained from the Vendor's Solicitors,
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,
1, Des Voeux Road,
and from the Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1906. [1111]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON
FRIDAY,
the 30th November, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., at
their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—
TEAKWOOD WARDROBES and SIDE-
BOARDS with BEVELLED GLASS TEAK-
WOOD BOOK CASE, TABLE MIRRORS,
CHAIRS, SILK TAPESTRY COVERED
SOFA and CHAIRS, GLASS and CROCKERY
WARE, PICTURES, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO
ONE SEMI-GRAND and One COTTAGE
PIANO.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1906. [1130]

For Sale.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.
Sole Agents:—
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 10th January 1907. [102]

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors
give many names, but which few of them really
understand. It is simply weakness—a broken-down
system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are al-
most innumerable), its symptoms are much the same:—
the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of
prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and
want of energy for all the ordinary duties of life.
Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such
cases is increased vitality—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience
proves that as night succeeds the day this may be
more easily secured by a course of the cele-
brated *Therapion* tonic.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE
LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what
had so lately seemed worn-out, "faded up" and
valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely
vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste
—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, is
either sent in a bottle or is dispensed in a glass
of disease or derangement, whose main features are
those of debility, that will not be speedily and
permanently benefited by this never-failing resus-
citative essence, which is destined to cast into
oblivion everything that had preceded it for this
wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by
Chemists throughout the world. Price in England
2/6 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word
"Therapion" appears on British Government
Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed
to every package by order of the *Therapion* Ltd.,
Commissioners, and without it is not a *Therapion*.

Sold by all Chemists.

THERAPION No. 3

is a powerful combination of the most
valuable and effective ingredients, and is
as it is taken in accordance with the printed
directions accompanying it, will be the shattered
health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE
LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what
had so lately seemed worn-out, "faded up" and
valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely
vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste
—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, is
either sent in a bottle or is dispensed in a glass
of disease or derangement, whose main features are
those of debility, that will not be speedily and
permanently benefited by this never-failing resus-
citative essence, which is destined to cast into
oblivion everything that had preceded it for this
wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by
Chemists throughout the world. Price in England
2/6 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word
"Therapion" appears on British Government
Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed
to every package by order of the *Therapion* Ltd.,
Commissioners, and without it is not a *Therapion*.

Sold by all Chemists.

THERAPION No. 3

is a powerful combination of the most
valuable and effective ingredients, and is
as it is taken in accordance with the printed
directions accompanying it, will be the shattered
health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE
LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what
had so lately seemed worn-out, "faded up" and
valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely
vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste
—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, is
either sent in a bottle or is dispensed in a glass
of disease or derangement, whose main features are
those of debility, that will not be speedily and
permanently benefited by this never-failing resus-
citative essence, which is destined to cast into
oblivion everything that had preceded it for this
wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by
Chemists throughout the world. Price in England
2/6 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word
"Therapion" appears on British Government
Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed
to every package by order of the *Therapion* Ltd.,
Commissioners, and without it is not a *Therapion*.

Sold by all Chemists.

THERAPION No. 3

is a powerful combination of the most
valuable and effective ingredients, and is
as it is taken in accordance with the printed
directions accompanying it, will be the shattered
health be restored.

Intimations.

DOUBT BY TRYING.
Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries.
When a thing ought to be done, the modern
spirit moves us to keep working away at it
until it is done. In the face of this idea the
"impossible" vanishes. Where there is a will,
there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver
oil of its sickening taste and smell and then
combine it with two or three other ingredients
we should possess the best remedy in the world
for certain diseases that are now practically
incurable." So said a famous English physi-
cian twenty-five years ago. "But it will never
be done," he added. "You can no more turn
cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine,
than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird
of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in
WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

the "impossible" had been accomplished. It
is palatable as honey and contains all the
nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod
Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers,
combined with the Compound Symp of
Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild
Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad
peculiarities of Dr. Frothingham so detested, and
it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished
for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia,
Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impuri-
ties, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles.
Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, F. R. C. P., London, —
M. D. C. M., Victoria University, — M. B.,
Toronto University, — Consulting Physician to Toronto
Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto
General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased
to state that the results from using Wampol's
Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been
uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me
as being prepared according to correct scientific
principles." It increases the appetite and
influences the digestion of food; it is delicious
to take, will not disappoint you and is effective
from the first dose. It represents the dawn
of progress. At chemists everywhere.

SALE OF H.M.S. "PHENIX."

TENDERS for the SALE of the above
Vessel as she lies at standing at Kowloon
Coaling Depot will be received by the NAVAL
STORE OFFICER, H.M. NAVAL YARD, HONG-
KONG, up till Noon the 30th November. The
purchaser will be required to remove and
break up the vessel within a reasonable time
and will be called upon to deliver to the
Naval Yard the Ship's Boilers and Anchors.

Intending purchasers can inspect the vessel
on and after the 17th instant on application
during yard working hours.

The Highest Tender will not necessarily be
accepted.

The particulars of the Ship are as follows:—
Steel Twin Screw Coppered Sloop of 185
feet length, 31' 6" beam, Displacement
1,050 tons, fitted with Vertical Triple
Expansion Engines.

Further information and particulars as to
sale to be obtained on application to the
NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1906. [1126]

THE WINE GROWERS

SUPPLY CO.

General Agents, Hongkong.

FRENCH CLARETS.

BOTTLED BY
JULES MERMAN & CIE,
BORDEAUX

Cotes \$9.50 Per Dozen Quarts.

Medoc 9.50 " "

St. Estephe 9.50 " "

Paulliac 13.50 " "

Margaux 14.00 " "

Chateau Ludovic 17.00 " "

Chateau Calic 18.00 " "

Chateau Pontet

Canot 20.00 " "

Chateau Mouton

d'Armailacq 24.00 " "

Chateau Marbuzet

Merman 27.00 " "

Chateau Rauzan 30.00 " "

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

"STILL LEADING."
WATSON'S
E
LIQUEUR
SCOTCH
WHISKY.

\$15 per case.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1906.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)
DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per message, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTHS.

On November 17, at Shanghai, the wife of J. DELBOURGO, of a son.

On November 19, the wife of Rev. R. A. PARKES, at Shanghai, of a son.

On November 19, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. SHENGLE, a daughter.

On November 19, at Shanghai, the wife of J. E. B. INCH, of a son.

DEATH.

On November 19, at Shanghai, RITA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Urquhart, aged 7 weeks.

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1906

TRADEMARKS.

A case of more than ordinary mercantile interest was heard in Hongkong recently in a matter affecting trademarks. One of the parties, who were defendants in the case, was technically guilty, still at the same time it remains doubtful if they were cognizant of their guilt. It appeared from what they stated, and we believe them thoroughly, that they were in entire ignorance of the statements made by their correspondents in Japan. As a rule, the importance of a statement made in Japan does not seem to imply the same force which we arrogate to a statement made in Hongkong. We have referred to the development of the shipping trade of Japan; but there is one thing of which all Japanese people are aware, and that is the elaboration of words which are apt to deceive. Bret-Harte once made a rhyme of the ways of certain people of Oriental extraction, who were also apt to deceive; and he might, had this case come under his notice, have conceived the same

opinion of the Japanese. Although this is an isolated case, it may, at any time, occur again, and merchants in Hongkong must be prepared for that singular extraneous idea which would import into this Colony a new quality. Happily, Hongkong has been very free, since the Colony was established, from previous experiences of this kind. A question of flour, it is true, gave us some trouble for a few weeks, but this question was amicably settled. The conclusion we come to is that, with the influx of a particular class of traders we arrive at base goods, since it is irrefutable that, while they have helped on the trade of Hongkong, at the same time they have introduced commercial methods which were formerly unknown. Piracy of trademarks has never been a characteristic of the Chinese, so that when a case arises similar to that referred to, we regret that a firm of standing should be placed in the position of defendants. They had no power over their agents, and they accepted the merchandise sent to them in the best of good faith. It may occur to anybody in Hongkong, which is entirely a distributing port, to be placed in the same predicament; but it is to be hoped, from the judgment given by the Court recently, that counterfeiters in Japan will recognize in future that it is not so easy as it looks to play ducks and drakes with the trade of Hongkong.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German mail of the 24th October was delivered in London on the 22nd inst.

STATION leave of absence has been granted to Lieutenant H. E. Stanger-Leathes, I.M.S., from 22nd November to 5th December, 1906.

At an early hour this morning burglars broke into the premises occupied by Messrs. G. Falconer and Company, Jewellers, and removed a number of watches.

POLICE-CONSTABLE Murphy, of No. 7 Police Station, West Point, was struck off the rolls of the Police Force to-day. He leaves to join the Sanitary Department.

A MARINE Court will assemble at the Harbour Office on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 10.30 a.m., to inquire into the stranding of the British s.s. *Neungshan* on the 18th September last.

FOR being drunk and disorderly in the Sailors' Home, last night, Charles Hany, a Norwegian seaman, was this morning at the Police Court ordered to pay a fine of three dollars by Mr. F. A. Hazeland.

MR. C. A. D. Melbourne, second police magistrate, fined the master of the steamship *Holstein* \$50, at the Police Court this morning, for neglecting to attach rat flanges to his hawser while his ship was alongside the Standard Oil Company's wharf, at Kennedy Town, a few days ago. Sergeant Aris prosecuted.

INSPECTOR Robertson, of Shaokwan Police Station, charged two coolies before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, for washing themselves in the Shaokwan waterworks, yesterday. The coolies admitted the charge, but tendered a very poor excuse. They said they did not know it was against the law. They were fined \$10 each.

A CHINESE boy, seven years of age, was drowned in a tank of water at West Point, at noon yesterday. The tank is situated near Belcher's Ed and is used by rattle shop jokers for soaking rattan. It is believed the lad was playing at the edge of the tank before he fell into the water. His parents, who reside at No. 15, I Yik Lane, were notified of the mishap, and the police removed the body to the mortuary.

NG KAI, a wheat pounder, employed in an Indian grocery at No. 25, Austin Road, Kowloon, was arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, on a charge of larceny. Ng Kai and another joki, who absconded, were alleged to have robbed their employer, Abdulla Khan, of forty dollars. Inspector Macdonald, of Yaumati Police Station, appeared to prosecute. He said that the defendant and the other joki worked and resided on the premises. Last night, when the complainant was asleep, they got up and stole \$40 from the cash box. Defendant was arrested leaving the premises, but his confederate escaped. Evidence was called. His Worship found accused guilty, and sent him to goal for six weeks, and furthermore to be exhibited in the stocks for six hours. The police will keep a sharp look-out for the absconded joki.

YESTERDAY evening a report was made to Inspector Warnock at the Central Station to the effect that a servant girl named Chan Lo, employed by a family at No. 4, Hollywood Road, had disappeared and with her went \$25 worth of clothing and four gold finger rings, valued at \$25, the property of her master—Lok Ting. The police instituted inquiries, and later in the evening she was located in the house of another family, also residing in the Central district. She was arrested and the stolen property recovered. When she was placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, Inspector Warnock, who prosecuted, said that the complainant—an assistant comrade—was unable to attend Court to-day, owing to the fact that he had more important business to attend to. He said that the complainant had given him to understand that he did not want to press the charge, but that if the girl was ordered to be confined in the Po Leung Kuk he would be satisfied. His Worship remanded the case until Monday next.

SALVING THE "FRONDE"

BY THE "PROTECTOR."
SUCCESS ANTICIPATED.

OTHER OPERATIONS OF THE "PROTECTOR."

This morning a representative of the *Telegraph* made a voyage of inspection to Kowloon with the object of seeing what work had been accomplished by the Danish salvage-steamers *Protector* towards raising the French torpedo-destroyer *Fronde*, which received such disastrous treatment during the typhoon of the 18th September, and which, to the eye of the casual beholder, was pounded against and thrown upon the shore, just east of the Naval Camber, with ribs and hull broken beyond redemption.

This, however, so far as the inspection of divers has shown, does not appear to be the case, since from our interview of this forenoon with the gentlemen in charge of the salvage operations, we learn that they are confident of raising the vessel.

In the absence of Captain Silverberg, the Commander of the *Protector*, our representative had a most interesting interview with Mr. Christensen, the Chief Officer, who was good enough to leave his duty for a short time in order to give us the information we desired to glean.

BRITISH NAVAL ASSISTANCE.

Toward the end of last week, the services of some British Naval divers were, by courtesy of Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, loaned to the French naval officer-in-charge of the operations on the *Fronde*, in order to discover the extent of the damage done to the hull of the destroyer.

It will be readily understood that to go into the interior of the vessel, which yet contains a great deal of secret machinery, would have been a grave breach of naval etiquette, so that the efforts of our divers were confined to a survey of the hull from the exterior, and as the *Fronde* lies, from amidships forward, imbedded in the thick mud which has silted up, both inside and around her hull, since the fateful 18th, this well intended assistance proved of no avail.

AN EXHAUSTIVE EXAMINATION.

Upon Monday and Tuesday the divers of the *Protector*, of whom there are three, proceeded to the wreck, in boats, and made an exhaustive examination of the *Fronde*, after which they reported that, as far as could be seen, it would be preferable for the salvager herself to go alongside in order that operations might be better conducted from her.

On Wednesday last, therefore, the *Protector* proceeded to range up alongside of the *Fronde*, and platforms were thrown out from which the divers might work and from that time they have been continuously operating below.

THE D MAGE.

The first thing to be done was to clear the bunkers of, and send up, the coals which they contained in order that stanchions might be introduced which will keep the strain off the not too thick bulkheads when the time comes for tightening up the vessel. This completed, a close investigation showed that a piece of the hull, which lies visible, at low tide, close to the quay, and at a distance of 30 feet or more from the *Fronde*, appeared to have been torn or broken out of her port bow where a jagged hole of some 15 square feet exists. This had wound is probably the work of the sailing-ship *S. P. Hitchcock*, which carried the ill-fated *Fronde* inshore with her in her drift, and then seems to have tried to sit down upon her.

For the rest the whole forepart of the *Fronde*, as far aft as the No. 1 Engine-room bulkhead, is broken, twisted and curled up in a most cruel way, as the result of the continuous pounding upon her of the *Hitchcock*.

The bows of the *Fronde* at low water rest about 12 feet below the surface, while at high water she is sitting up against the camber-wall of the torpedo dock.

Her stern-shaft is badly bent, and one blade of her propeller has pierced the hull.

The whole of the destroyer's keel, with the exception of that small portion ashore aft, has settled down in the mud, that divers will be unable to get at it for inspection until the *Fronde* is lifted forward.

This operation will be performed by passing chains round her bottom, and the heavy lifts and tackle of the *Protector* working with double blocks, will raise her bows, the engine room first being stanchioned up against the strain. The hull then being tightened up, i.e., all apertures having been closed, pipes will be put down, and pumping operations commenced.

THE TORPEDO-CHAMBER.

It will be remembered that very soon after the fatal 18th the crew of the *Fronde* got quickly to work to clear the destroyer of her deck armament; but forward there still remains a great deal of the machinery connected with her torpedo-chamber, the secrets of which are so carefully preserved by the personnel of every nation's Marine. No diver can get at this till such time as the vessel shall be lifted, and then, doubtless, the crew of the *Fronde* will dismantle this chamber themselves.

It all goes well it is confidently anticipated that within a fortnight, at latest, the *Fronde* will once more rest upon the surface, and be ready to proceed into dock.

At present it is believed that, though her back is sadly twisted, it is not broken, and if this be the case the salvage operations will not prove to be so difficult nor prolonged.

It is worthy of note that the *Fronde* is the fourth victim of the typhoon to which the *Protector* has given her assistance.

THE "PROTECTOR'S" SUCCESSSES.

In all the previous cases the salvage-vessel, met with complete success, having refloated the German steamers *Signal* and *Johanne*, and the British steamer *Heungshan*. With this latter vessel the experts of the *Protector* had a great deal of difficulty, as she was sitting upon rocks which stuck up as much as eight feet into her holds. These had to be blasted away with dynamite both from the inside and

out. The divers then tightened up her hull with planks, canvas, mats, and oakum, and the pumps were then got to work and floated her. These operations, owing to there being no spring tide, took between six and seven weeks, instead of the three weeks in which the *Protector* would ordinarily have been able to float the *Heungshan*.

The next move of the salvage steamer, after the conclusion of her contract with the French Naval authorities, will probably be to turn her attention to the German s.s. *Petrarch*, whose plight there is no necessity to describe.

Divers from the *Progress* have already been down and ascertained that, for nearly the whole length of her hull, she has sat down upon, and crushed into two large steel lighters. Upon her starboard or shore-side there was such a collection of heavy debris of all kinds that a descent could only be made for inspection of her bottom at either end of the ship, but as the Harbour-master has lately had this obstruction removed, the way for salvage operations now lies clear except for the two lighters afore-mentioned.

We understand that the owners of the sunken river steamer *Kwang Chow*, upon which slow and primitive operations have been taking place for the last six weeks or more, have also made overtures to the *Protector* for the raising of their craft.

A POSITIVE ACQUISITION.

Hongkong may indeed be considered lucky at this time to have at her disposal the use of this fine salvage-vessel which is, we may remind our readers, who have forgotten the fact, the largest and most powerful of her type in the world. It may not be out of place here to recall, in addition, that the *Protector* is owned by a Danish concern, the *Switzer Salvage Co.*, of Copenhagen, who are the owners of 13 vessels in all. She is fitted with 4 powerful centrifugal pumps and 2 of the Worthington type, which, when all are employed, enable her to raise the enormous quantity of 6,000 tons of water an hour.

In addition to her deck-officers and engineers, each of whom is, in himself, the specialist of his particular department aboard, she carries three European divers, and a large number of Chinese skilled mechanics, while her salvage gear which is a matter for marvel includes those wonderful pneumatic drills, cold chisels and hammers for use by the divers underneath the surface, which proved of such use in the refloating of the *Heungshan*.

TRADING IN OTHER PEOPLE'S CHILDREN.

SUDDEN END TO KIDNAPPERS.

Tsui Tam Ki, an unemployed shoemaker, and Li Luk, a widow, both residing at No. 160 Third Street, West Point, were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, this morning, with kidnapping a boy, seven years of age, from his uncle on the 14th inst. A few days ago Inspector Langley received word to the effect that in a certain house in Third Street a man and a woman were known to be doing a huge business in selling boys. Acting on the information, Detective Sergeant Widen was sent to look into the matter. The house was visited and as a result, the man and woman were arrested, and a little boy, seven years of age, was restored to his guardian. On the night of the 14th inst., according to evidence adduced in Court to-day, four lads, in defendants' employ, met Li Luk, the kidnapped child, at 'hek-tong-tsu'. They induced the child to their home with sweetmeats and on arrival there he was locked up. During that time several persons called with a view to purchasing Li Luk, but they considered \$50 too high a price and so the boy was not sold. Then the police intervened and arrests followed.

The Court found the defendants guilty, and sentenced them to six months' hard labour each, the male defendant to do an additional six hours in the stocks, and to be deported.

KIDNAPING AT YAUMATI.

WOMEN BADLY TREATED.

Six rough looking individuals were arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, to-day, on a charge of robbery with violence at No. 60, To-kwa-wan, Yaumati, yesterday morning.

Inspector Macdonald, of Yaumati Police Station, prosecuted, the accused, who were un-defended, denied the charge.

The complainant was Cheung Kin, a married woman, residing with her three daughters at the house mentioned above. According to the story she told the police it appeared that about one o'clock yesterday morning, six or seven men, all wearing masks, broke into the house when the family were asleep. The woman and her daughters were held down in bed, so that they could not give an alarm, while the others looted the house. They secured \$25 in hard cash, four gold earrings, and nine silver hair ornaments. They then cleared. The woman informed the police an hour later of the occurrence, and from information received the Yaumati police raided a house at No. 59, Hok Ua. There they found part of the stolen property and a number of masks. The six men who were on the premises were arrested.

The case was adjourned.

Two coolies, of dust cart No. 11, were charged by Inspector Warnock, at the Police Court to-day, with carelessly driving their cart along Albany Road and doing \$4 worth of damage to private property. The defendants were alleged to have lost control of the cart yesterday morning while careering along Albany Road and to have run into a coolie carrying a basket. The coolie was not injured, but twenty-one bottles of beer which he had in the basket, were broken. The beer belonged to Mr. Hugo Kammer. Mr. Melbourne fined the defendants \$1 apiece, and ordered them to compensate the owner of the beer for the damage done.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

SALT SMUGGLING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd November.
It is reported that lately steamers plying between Hongkong and West Rivers ports are in the habit of smuggling salt into inland towns, which is against the law. A certain merchant of Wong Lin has discovered this illicit practice and has at once communicated with the Viceroy and the Salt Commissioner advising them to capture the smugglers and duly punish them.

TIN MINES.

A certain merchant surnamed Wei has petitioned the Sun Hui Kuk, applying for permission to open up certain tin mines at Wang Hong mountains in Sun Oi District. This department has requested the Sun On Magistrate to make investigations and to supply the department with full particulars.

VICEROY SHUM.

Yesterday, a telegram was received here from Wei Yuan Po, stating that H.E. Viceroy Shum arrived safely at Shanghai on the 20th inst.

A SPECIAL PRIVILEGE.

H.E. Tai Lung Tsz, a native of Canton, has been granted the privilege "to ride on horse-back in the forbidden city" by an Imperial Decree of the 20th inst.

CHOW'S FOREIGN DEPUTIES.

The following is the list of the Viceroy's Deputies of foreign affairs:—Taotais Shum Tung, Chui Lup Yuen (English); Prefects Lu Chung Ming (English and French); Fu Shai Chun (English); Magistrates Chan Show Pang and Chuen Kwang Show (English and French).

COUNTERFEITERS.

Through information received from the neighbourhood, a certain house, suspected as the haunt of counterfeit coiners, was raided, but no forgers were found on the premises. Only machinery for minting coins were seized.

EMPRESS DOWAGER'S BIRTHDAY.

H.E. Viceroy Chow has issued invitations to the different foreign consuls, Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of Customs and Post, the Harbour Master and others, to luncheon, at the Eight Lane Inn, in honour of the birthday of H. I. M. the Empress Dowager of China, on the 25th inst.

NANHOI MAGISTRATE.

It is reported that the Magistrate of Nanhui, Lo Ni Kwan, will soon vacate his post and that H.E. the Viceroy intends to appoint Chong Wun Yee, the present Magistrate of Pun U, to fill the vacancy.

COMPANIES STRUCK OFF THE REGISTER.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the names of the following companies have been struck off the Register, viz:—

1. The Shun Li Steamship Company, Limited.
2. Swatow Chong Yung Kit Yung Steam Launch Company, Limited.
3. Ban An Steamship Company, Limited.
4. The Two Kwang Trading Company, Limited.
5. Chang Su Ho Gardens, Limited.
6. Shun On Steamboat Company, Limited.
7. Yuen Wo Company, Limited.
8. The Newchwang, Yee Hing Yuen Bean and Oil Company, Limited.

H.E. CHOW FU.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd November.
It is quite clear that H.E. Chow Fu has not come here merely to be a figure-head, but intends to rule over the two Kwang in an enlightened manner, and to be personally in touch with all that goes on of public interest and welfare. One of his first acts on arrival in Canton was to send a Wei Yuan round to all the newspaper offices in Canton city to order that copies of their journals be sent regularly to H.E. until such time as he may see fit to condescend such orders. H.E. Chow Fu then requested the Board of Education to furnish him with a complete list of all the colleges and schools, private and public, in Kwangtung, together with the number of scholars in each, and all other matters relating to them. It is H.E.'s intention to re-organize the entire system of teaching and education generally in the Kwangtung Province. H.E. the Viceroy then turned his attention in the direction of the administration of justice, and notified the Judges, Magistrates, and other judicial officials, that they must be most careful in delivering judgments in cases where missionaries or foreign subjects are concerned. Although Taotai Wen Chung Yau, the English interpreter and secretary to Ex-Viceroy Shum of Canton, has made many applications to H.E. Chow Fu for an interview, the latter has so far refused to grant his requests. Apparently he is not in favour with the new Viceroy, H.E. Chow Fu.

The Public Garden of Canton has been for some time in course of construction, but now H.E. Chow Fu has officially ordered the continuation of the construction to be discontinued.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—(On the 24th at 11.45 a.m.)—The barometer has fallen slightly over S. China and the Philippines, and risen moderately in N.E. Japan. The anticyclonic area remains central over the continent to the North of the Yangtze, with pressure still exceeding the normal by between 0.1 and 0.2 inch over China and Japan. Over the S. part of the China Sea pressure is relatively low, and slightly in defect of the normal over the S. Philippines. Strong monsoon will continue in the Formosa Channel and hard monsoon over the China Sea.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N.E. winds, fresh; sea.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, strong.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 2.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 2.

MACAO NOTES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, 23rd November.
Another case of assault was perpetrated here in one of the most frequented thoroughfares—Bica de Lila—by an European soldier and two others, beachcombers in appearance, on a respectable Chinese youth about 20 years old. The malefactors decamped after having so atrociously handled their victim that he is lying now in the Chinese hospital, and his condition is considered to be critical. The assaults are still at large.

On Tuesday last, a deputation of 35 leading Chinese merchants, including the Directors of the Chinese Hospital, called on the Procurator of Chinese Affairs—Baron de Cadore (Carlos)—and laid before him all the facts of these cases of assault upon peaceful and law-abiding citizens, and pointed out to him the gravity of the situation, which threatens to prejudice the trade and industries of the place when life and property are made insecure, and prayed that stringent measures be taken by the Government to suppress these abuses. The deputation had, inter alia, remarked that the defective and inadequate lighting of the public roads and streets of the city was one of the factors which encouraged these malpractices. The deputation had a cordial reception and retired well satisfied with the assurances made by the Procurator that vigorous steps are being taken by H.E. the Governor and the Military Authorities for the arrest of the culprits.

In justice to the Military Authorities it should be made known that immediate and energetic steps have already been taken by them to put a radical stop to these abominable crimes. These are some of the measures employed:—

(1) Printed bills in Chinese describing in detail the uniforms worn by the different military units here are now widely distributed, so that the Chinese may learn to differentiate between the uniforms of the militia and other corps.

(2) Strict prohibition for any of the troops to loiter about in the streets after the bugle sound of "Retreat" (9 p.m.).

(3) The number of patrols during the night has been doubled.

His Excellency the Governor has issued peremptory orders to the Heads of the several corps—Infantry, Artillery and Police—for searching investigations to be made in their respective quarters.

In both these cases, however, the victims on being questioned at the investigation held by the Military Authorities, were unable to give any other description of their assailants beyond the meagre statement that they were attacked by "soldiers"—they could not say what the colour of their uniforms was, nor whether they carried short bayonets or swords, or whether they wore hats or caps. It is hoped, nevertheless, that the fruits of the inquiries will ultimately lead to the arrest and punishment of the evil-doers.

CONSUL FOR SIAM.

Count de Senna Fernandes has been officially recognized as Consul for Siam.

ALLEGED INSURANCE FRAUD.

FOUR NATIVES ARRESTED.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, three Chinamen and a woman were charged with conspiring to defraud the China Mutual Life Insurance Company of \$2,000.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, appeared for the complainant, Mr. Lefferie Knox, the local agent of the Company. The defendants pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Some time in August last a certain Chinaman surnamed Chan, a native of Shuntak district, took out an insurance policy on his life for \$2,000. He then returned into the interior. In September last—shortly after the disastrous typhoon—the female defendant called at the office of the China Mutual Co., and representing herself as Chan's mother, gave Mr. Knox to understand that Chan was washed off the Praya during the gale and was drowned. The defendants were alleged to have produced a corpse said to be that of Chan. This was examined and inquiries made elicited the information that the person whom the defendants alleged to be Chan was not a native of Shuntak district, and furthermore that the real Chan was still alive. The alleged co-conspirators were then given in charge.

Mr. Goldring informed the Court that he would have to go to Canton to-morrow night to inquire into a matter relating to the case and as he would not be back before Tuesday next he would apply for a remand until then. The remand was allowed, the defendants to be kept in police custody.

THE YUET-HAN RAILWAY.

NEW PRESIDENT REFUDIATED.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd November.
It is stated here amongst those who know that the majority of the shareholders of the Yuet-han Railway Company, Ltd., do not approve of the appointment of Sum Tung to be the new president, because he was appointed to that post by H.E. Chow Fu without any reference to them, and without having first obtained their consent to such appointment. They therefore propose to make Lai Kwok Lim, a wealthy proprietor of a number of ships in Canton and Hongkong, president of the Company in the place of Sum Tung.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Lalrang*) 26th inst.
French (*Polynesian*) 27th inst.
American (*Coptic*) 29th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Nikko Maru* Australian Line left Nagasaki for this port on 23rd inst., and is expected here on 27th inst.
The N. Y. K. s.s. *Tanba Maru* European Line left Shanghai for this port on 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., and is expected here on 26th inst.
The I. C. S. N. Co. s.s. *Namang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 22nd inst., and may be expected here on 4th prox.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuters.]

France.

LONDON, 22nd November.

The Conservative member of the Senate, M. Gandin De Villaine, speaking in the Senate, denounced M. Clemenceau for re-occupying inventories of the churches, and regretted that Catholics had not the courage to resist persecution by Russian terrorist methods.

M. Clemenceau justified the inventories by the necessity for the transfer of church property on the 12th December.

The Senate passed a vote of confidence by 213 to 32.

St. Paul's Cathedral.

The south-west tower of St. Paul's Cathedral has started subsiding; at present it has a list of eighteen inches.

Later.

The Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. Root, in a speech at Kansas City, dealing with his visit to South America, said that he emphatically stood by the Monroe Doctrine, and urged his countrymen to avail themselves of the vast commercial opportunities in South America, which would eventually rival the Orient.

Accident in Glasgow.

The upper part of a distillery collapsed in Glasgow, and seventy thousand gallons of hot spirit flooded the streets to the depth of two feet. One man was killed and two injured.

The Return of Lieutenant Peary.

Lieutenant Peary, on board of the *Roosevelt*, reached St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, after being nearly wrecked in a hurricane on his way from Labrador, during which he was obliged to dismantle the interior of the ship for fuel.

[N. C. D. News.]

America and Japan.

THE SEIKUAI AND VISCONTI HAYASHI, Tokyo, 18th November.

Replying to a deputation of the Seikukai and the Progressive parties yesterday, Viscount Hayashi said that he believed that a prompt settlement of all difficulties between the United States and Japan was pending, as the opinions of the Governments in Washington and Tokyo were entirely in accord.

Hungtutze and Foreigners.

RUMOURS FROM MANCHURIA, Tokyo, 18th November.

In view of a rumour that some Hungtutze and over seventy foreigners of a "certain nationality" are co-operating in plundering expeditions in the Hailangchun district of Manchuria, seventy soldiers and three gendarmes have been dispatched from Tientsin for the purpose of dispersing them.

THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TERMS OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

We, N. C. D. News, translate the following from the *Universal Gazette*.—The terms of the loan for the proposed Kowloon-Canton (Chiu-Kuang) Railway, my, broadly speaking, be said to have been arranged, and the agreement for the same may therefore be signed within a few days. The following is an extract of the more important points of the Agreement:—

(1) The loan to be £1,500,000 guaranteed by a mortgage of the Kowloon-Canton Railway.
(2) £94 to be paid for every £100.
(3) Interest on same to be at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, same to commence on date of issue of the Bonds.

(4) A single track to be first constructed, but the road bed to be widened so as to be prepared for the construction of a double track.
(5) Work on the road to be started within eight months, failing which the Agreement will be annulled.

(6) The Head Office of the proposed Railway to be in Canton. The Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi to appoint a Director who shall be assisted by a British Engineer-in-Chief and a British Manager.

(7) The staff of the Company to receive £35,000 as remuneration during the time agreed upon for the construction of the Railway. The said sum being the commission for the purchase of materials.

(8) The sum of £1,000 to be paid the Company each year, payment of which will cease upon repayment of the whole loan.

(9) The loan is to be for fifty years. Interest only on same to be paid for the space of twelve and a half, after which both principal and interest to be paid in instalments.

(10) The Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces will arrange separate terms with regard to the joining together of the Canton line to that of the Kowloon line.

LUSITANO FOOTBALL CLUB.

On the 14th inst. Britto's team (C) met Victor's team (D) in the eleven-a-side competition and the former won by 1 goal to nil. Ribeiro's team (A) met Roza's team (E) on the 21st and resulted in a draw, one goal each. On 23rd inst. Barro's team (B) met Britto's team (C) and the latter won by one goal to nil.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

THE PICK OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The fourth Division of the second squadron of the United States Atlantic Fleet consisting of the four sister first-class armoured cruisers *West Virginia* (flagship of Rear-Admiral Willard H. Branson, commanding), Captain C. H. Arnold, *Colorado*, Captain S. A. Stoughton, *Maryland*, Captain R. R. Ingelsoll, and *Pennsylvania*, Captain T. C. MacMean, arrived at Colombo on the 3rd inst. from Bombay on its way to Manila to replace the squadron in the Philippines. The squadron, which is under the command of the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, con-

THE SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LD.

MR. TAYLOR'S DEFENCE.

Replying to the series of letters by Mr. Nielsen in the *N. C. D. News*, and recently reproduced in our columns, Mr. F. E. Taylor contributes the following letter to the same journal under date 17th inst.:

You have printed three letters from Mr. Nielsen, ostensibly written to prove that the confirmation of the Resolution passed by the shareholders of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company at the meeting held on the 1st inst. will mean "the hopeless ruin of the Company." The first letter does not advance any arguments, but is devoted to accusation against the directors of the Dock Company, the promoters and supporters of the scheme under discussion, and myself. It contains three misstatements: that I am the author of the scheme, that the figures given are mine, and that no professional advice has been taken. The second letter consists of a column and a half of ancient history concerning a company no longer in existence, and half a column regarding the proposed scheme in which there are four misstatements: that the capital of the Dock Company is to be increased, that the two concerns will remain one, that the capital of the new Company is to be £1,500,000, and that the new Company pays £1,782,000 for the property. The third letter professes to deal seriously with the scheme. Practical men will appreciate the value of his remarks, about the expense of lightering, the need of dredging, and the disadvantages incidental to godowns on the other side of the river; because they know that nearly half the cargo coming to Shanghai is discharged into lighters, that the necessity for a certain amount of dredging, which will not be costly, must be anticipated, and that there are already thirteen wharves and godowns on the Pootung side. In the second column of this letter is a table in which Mr. Nielsen gives figures for the proposed scheme which (with the exception of the fact that it is proposed to build twelve godowns) are all of his own invention, although he tells your readers that "the figures given for the new scheme are not my figures, but the figures of the promoters." He has taken the actual commencing share capital of the new Company, £1,380,000, added to it £1,400,000, which was expressly stated will not be raised until the business of the new Company justifies building more godowns, has further added the 7 per cent. debenture issue, and then calculated 14 per cent. on a capital of £1,300,000, and he says that the promoters of the scheme expect a profit of £1,420,000. In my speech the profits were estimated at £1,285,500, and no such figure as £1,420,000 was mentioned. In adding the debenture issue to the capital, Mr. Nielsen is in deliberate contradiction to the note he appends to the table, in which he tells us that the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company has a debenture issue of £1,734,500 which he does not add to the capital of the Company. How he works out the extraordinary figures showing what the Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company and the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf and Godown Company should earn "by employing the standard used by the promoters" I do not understand. The standard used by the promoters, was storage capacity based on floor space, which he carefully ignores. His "constructive suggestion" that the Dock Company should pay a nominal dividend of £1.3 and build godowns with the balance of the earnings "on the same lines as suggested by the promoters of the new scheme" is most encouraging, because he adds, "In two or three years we should have half a dozen godowns ready somewhere on our property, and as our capital would remain the same we should have an excellent chance of earning a good substantial profit on the money sunk there." Why godowns built by the Dock Company at the expense of the shareholders should earn a good substantial profit, while those built by the new Company will be a hopeless failure is not made clear.

When, before the meeting held on the 1st inst., Mr. Nielsen wrote the letter signed "Watling" and the second over his own signature, his name did not appear in the list of shareholders. Two days before the meeting, namely, on October 30, he had five shares transferred to his name, and he sent in proxies representing about 300 shares, mostly held by the Chinese. It is strange that he should have taken up shares just at a time when, according to his expressed opinion, the Company is in danger of ruin. Mr. Nielsen is quite within his rights in claiming to be a more able man of business than the prominent gentlemen he sneers at, but he must surely know that he weakens his claim when he is convicted of faking figures and distorting facts; and he must not be surprised if the public wonder whether this bold investor in five shares has written six columns attacking the Dock Company and the new scheme with the sole and philanthropic aim of guarding the interests of his fellow shareholders, or if doubts arise as to whether he may not be actuated by some other motive not quite so altruistic.

I feel convinced that when Mr. Nielsen turns back to my speech and realizes how he has misstated the figures and facts, he will feel the keenest regret that he has incurred a risk of misleading the public by his hasty letters.

THE CLINT OF SILVER AT ONCE.

Next to being a woman I think I would like to be a sailor in the American Navy! It was a day, and Jack was either playing chess or draughts, trading or writing to his best girl. One love sick swain was busy at a small writing-box and as we walked past we could not help noticing in characteristic American calligraphy, the Americans have a national hand-writing which can be recognised anywhere.

"My darling Gertie. Anything which suggests love and affection seemed so incongruous in such an environment, and yet I was impressed by nothing the homely touch which was imparted to the Captain's cabin by seeing there two of the sweetest little kittens imaginable. There were hawks on board, and Jack was spending his dollars freely, while little simians, parrots, &c. were to be seen everywhere as the result of visits to the monkey and bird-house at the Crawford Markets.—*Captain Ingelsoll.*"

THE CRUIERS FORMED PART OF THE FLEET WHICH RECEIVED PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG WHEN HE VISITED AMERICA RECENTLY WITH THE BRITISH CRUISER SQUADRON, AND UNDOUBTEDLY THIS QUARTETTE IS THE PICK OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

THE "COLORADO" ENTERS PORT.

No sooner had the squadron rounded the breakwater, than there was a general exchange of salutes between the port and the squadron. All the ships anchored outside, and at about an hour's interval, the *Colorado* made her way into port. The *Colorado* was the only cruiser which required coal and they, therefore, decided to have her only sent into port, while Admiral Brownson on his flagship, *Maryland*, and the other two cruisers remained anchored outside.

INTERESTING IMPRESSIONS.

A matter that impressed a visitor considerably was the easy job everyone seemed to have on *Maryland*. What I mean is that it is a case of "you press the button—or put on the switch—and the light comes." They fire their guns by electricity, they light the ship with electricity, they chop their vegetables and knead their daily bread, by the same power, and, in fact, have all the labour-saving devices that American or European ingenuity has ever invented. Huge fans fly round at so many million revolutions a day to keep the ship cool by pumping air into it and an electrically service runs from place to place. From the bridge the Captain can close every water-tight compartment of the cruiser with the movement of a single lever worked by electricity.

The unique wireless telegraphy station on board is most interesting. Each vessel has one, and messages are frequently exchanged. While on this cruiser the whole of *Reuters* message about the Cuba revolution was received at a distance of eight hundred miles by this means on board the *Maryland*, whilst crossing the Atlantic. This is annihilating space with a vengeance.

In the hospital the operating room would do credit to a New York or London hospital. The callous youth in charge of the instrument cases showed us a tray, but I fled while one of the male members of our little party felt the edges and pleasantly talked about sawing legs off and patching up broken heads by hammering bits of bone fast with a nasty looking shining mallet with a leaden top.

Much more to my taste was the officers' saloon, where

THE CLINT OF SILVER AT ONCE.

Next to being a woman I think I would like to be a sailor in the American Navy! It was a day, and Jack was either playing chess or draughts, trading or writing to his best girl. One love sick swain was busy at a small writing-box and as we walked past we could not help noticing in characteristic American calligraphy, the Americans have a national hand-writing which can be recognised anywhere.

"My darling Gertie. Anything which suggests love and affection seemed so incongruous in such an environment, and yet I was impressed by nothing the homely touch which was imparted to the Captain's cabin by seeing there two of the sweetest little kittens imaginable. There were hawks on board, and Jack was spending his dollars freely, while little simians, parrots, &c. were to be seen everywhere as the result of visits to the monkey and bird-house at the Crawford Markets.—*Captain Ingelsoll.*"

centrated from different ports and sailed from the United States on the 8th September. The first port to call at was Gibraltar, whence the squadron proceeded to Naples, where the *West Virginia* and *Pennsylvania* anchored, while the *Colorado* and *Maryland* went on to Palermo. After a brief stay the Flagship and the *Pennsylvania* joined the *Colorado* and *Maryland* and the squadron sailed on to Palermo, the seaport of Athens. Thence the cruisers came on to Port Said and thence to Bombay. Each of the cruisers has four funnels and two masts and the squadron was a fine sight to view from a shore.

SOME PARTICULARS.

The cruisers are all of one class. Authorised 3,500 tons, laid down and built during the years '01, '02 and '03. Two by the Union Ironworks, two by Cramp, Philadelphia, and two at Newport News.

Steel screws, 2 funnels, 4 funnels fore and aft, two Military masts with two tops each. Length: 502 ft., beam 70 ft., sheathed, 69 ft. 6 in. unheated, maximum draft 26'6, at which draft top of main belt will be 12 in. above water.

Displacement: 13,800 tons sheathed, 13,400 unheated (*California* and *South Dakota* displacement 14,000 tons), indicated horse power 21,000, speed 22 kts., coal capacity 100 to 2,000 tons.

Engines: 4 cylinder, 3 expansion.

Boilers: 32 Niclausse in *Colorado* and *Pennsylvania*, 16 Babcock and Wilcox in others.

Grate Area: 1,590 sq. ft.

Heating Surface: 18,000 sq. ft.

Armour: Complete steel belt 7 ft. w.c. For 24 ft. amidships it is 6 in. top, 1 in. bottom; on bow and stern 4 in. Above belt to upper deck for 22 ft. it is 5 in. Bulkheads 4 in. casemates 5 in., Deck 4 in., slopes 14 in. flat. Barbettes and Turrets 6 in. with 6 in. Port plates, Ammunition Tubes 3 in. Conning Tower 9 in. with 5 in. tube, Signal tower 5 in. Cellulose belt.

Armament: Four 8 in. B. (45 Cal.) in pairs in turrets; fourteen 6 in. Q. (50 Cal.); eighteen 14 pr. (50 Cal.); twelve 3 pr. semi-automatic; four 1 pr. Q; four 1 pr. automatic; two 30 Cal. Gatlings; six 30 Cal. Collets; two 3 in. Field Guns; two 100 mm. T. Torpedo tubes forward (*U.S. Navy* and *Washington* more powerful class).

Several officers of the squadron have visited the East before by way of Colombo. Their voyage has been a prolonged but enjoyable one without any extraordinary incident. At Port Said one of the seamen took ill, and it appeared to be a suspected case of small-pox. The *Oregon* and *Ohio*, which formed part of the former Far Eastern Fleet, are already on their way to the United States, and our readers are aware, inasmuch as a visit is permitted to see of the Flagship, he will find everything on ship and span as on a British warship; in fact he could hardly tell the difference except that the tars wear soft white duck hats instead of the straw which adorns the British sailor's head in tropical climes.

The cruisers formed part of the fleet which received Prince Louis of Battenberg when he visited America recently with the British Cruiser Squadron, and undoubtedly this quartette is the pick of the American Navy.

THE "COLORADO" ENTERS PORT.

No sooner had the squadron rounded the breakwater, than there was a general exchange of salutes between the port and the squadron. All the ships anchored outside, and at about an hour's interval, the *Colorado* made her way into port. The *Colorado* was the only cruiser which required coal and they, therefore, decided to have her only sent into port, while Admiral Brownson on his flagship, *Maryland*, and the other two cruisers remained anchored outside.

INTERESTING IMPRESSIONS.

A matter that impressed a visitor considerably was the easy job everyone seemed to have on *Maryland*. What I mean is that it is a case of "you press the button—or put on the switch—and the light comes." They fire their guns by electricity, they light the ship with electricity, they chop their vegetables and knead their daily bread, by the same power, and, in fact, have all the labour-saving devices that American or European ingenuity has ever invented. Huge fans fly round at so many million revolutions a day to keep the ship cool by pumping air into it and an electrically service runs from place to place. From the bridge the Captain can close every water-tight compartment of the cruiser with the movement of a single lever worked by electricity.

The unique wireless telegraphy station on board is most interesting. Each vessel has one, and messages are frequently exchanged. While on this cruiser the whole of *Reuters* message about the Cuba revolution was received at a distance of eight hundred miles by this means on board the *Maryland*, whilst crossing the Atlantic. This is annihilating space with a vengeance.

In the hospital the operating room would do credit to a New York or London hospital. The callous youth in charge of the instrument cases showed us a tray, but I fled while one of the male members of our little party felt the edges and pleasantly talked about sawing legs off and patching up broken heads by hammering bits of bone fast with a nasty looking shining mallet with a leaden top.

Much more to my taste was the officers' saloon, where

THE CLINT OF SILVER AT ONCE.

Next to being a woman I think I would like to be a sailor in the American Navy! It was a day, and Jack was either playing chess or draughts, trading or writing to his best girl. One love sick swain was busy at a small writing-box and as we walked past we could not help noticing in characteristic American calligraphy, the Americans have a national hand-writing which can be recognised anywhere.

"My darling Gertie. Anything which suggests love and affection seemed so incongruous in such an environment, and yet I was impressed by nothing the homely touch which was imparted to the Captain's cabin by seeing there two of the sweetest little kittens imaginable. There were hawks on board, and Jack was spending his dollars freely, while little simians, parrots, &c. were to be seen everywhere as the result of visits to the monkey and bird-house at the Crawford Markets.—*Captain Ingelsoll.*"

THE CLINT OF SILVER AT ONCE.

Next to being a woman I think I would like to be a sailor in the American Navy! It was a day, and Jack was either playing chess or draughts, trading or writing to his best girl. One love sick swain was busy at a small writing-box and as we walked past we could not help noticing in characteristic American calligraphy, the Americans have a national hand-writing which can be recognised anywhere.

"My darling Gertie. Anything which suggests love and affection seemed so incongruous in such an environment, and yet I was impressed by nothing the homely touch which was imparted to the Captain's cabin by seeing there two of the sweetest little kittens imaginable. There were hawks on board, and Jack was spending his dollars freely, while little simians, parrots, &c. were to be seen everywhere as the result of visits to the monkey and bird-house at the Crawford Markets.—*Captain Ingelsoll.*"

IMMUNITY IN TUBERCULOSIS.

Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, of New York, is the author of an interesting paper on immunity in tuberculosis that appeared in the September issue of *Popular Science Monthly*. The paper is a review of the work of patient experimenters in this line of inquiry, and begins with the purposeful transmission of this disease from animal to animal by inoculation by those experimenters immediately preceding Koch.

Knowledge of the nature of the tubercle bacillus enables a recognition of several distinct kinds, classified from their sources into human, bovine, avian, and a group derived from cold-blooded animals. The first class differs from the others in that the first three require high temperatures for their growth and do not thrive under ordinary external conditions. The tubercle bacilli of cold-blooded creatures cannot cause disease in the warm-blooded animals. This is a wide difference, but it is of little importance, chiefly because of its wide difference. Of greater consequence are the differences, fundamentally, among the several other kinds.

The field of experimentation, in inoculation and its effects has been necessarily limited because of the obvious impossibility of carrying the tests of pathogenic action from domestic animals to the human organism. There is a belief, however, expressed in many regulations against the use of infected meat and milk, that bovine bacillus is powerfully pathogenic for man. That it is for lower animals has been proved.

Microscopic observation has demonstrated that numerous avenues exist by which the tubercle bacillus may be transmitted and finally planted where it becomes fatal to the human organism; so, while Dr. Koch only recently said that bovine tuberculosis differs so much from human tuberculosis that its transmission from cattle to human being is not to be feared, Dr. Flexner expresses the belief that the time is not yet ripe to disregard this disease in domestic animals.

It has been demonstrated that it is possible, in a more or less degree, to increase the resistance of animals to tubercular infection by previous treatment of tuberculin. By the same method tubercular process has even been arrested. In spite of this, however, tuberculin has never produced such a high and lasting degree of immunity as vaccination, nor does it seem probable that it will ever be made to exercise that profound action on the healthy organism.

The real merit of experimentation is that the existence of a connection between virulence and infectivity—and its capacity to confer immunity in some cases—has been clearly established. If the bacillus can gain no foothold, it affords no protection. If it has too high a pathogenic power, it brings about infection. The difficulty is then apparent; it is to choose a culture of tubercle bacilli of just the right grade of virulence. How can this be determined except by the result of the inoculation?

The conclusion of Dr. Flexner is also the conclusion of Dr. Leonard Pearson and others, and should be obvious to the reader, that different cultures have different immunizing values; that a tubercular organism develops defences against subsequent tuberculous infection, which the normal body does not possess, and that the employment of tuberculin indicates that a diseased body can be roused artificially to overcome its affliction. In these established facts may lie the great principle yet to be evolved that will furnish a specific treatment for tuberculosis in the human race. Suppression of causes and deeper knowledge of bacterial immunity are two forces science must command.—*H. E.*

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Buyers.—National Banks \$47, China Fires \$95, Indo-Chinas \$77, Haubs \$87, Kowloon Wharves \$88, China Providents \$9.15, Cements \$10, Electric \$15.

Sellers.—Hongkong Banks \$810, Unions \$770, Cantons \$500, Macao Steamboats \$27, China and Manilas \$23, Douglas \$40, Shell Transports \$1, Hongkong Lands \$105, West Docks \$151, Hongkong Estate \$114, Hongkong Points \$50, Humphreys Estate \$114, Hongkong Cottons \$13, China Borneos \$10, Dairy Farms \$17, Lees \$230, Ropes \$23, China Light and Power \$10, A. S. Watsons \$21, Powells \$8.

Sales.—Hongkong Rope \$23.
Nominal.—Hongkong Fires \$335, Shanghai Docks \$15, 100, Hongkong Wharves \$15, 230, Hongkong Hotels \$121, Tramways \$215.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadorie & Co. write on the 23rd inst.—"A firmer tone has prevailed in the market; rates in most stocks have been well maintained, and close with a hardening tendency.

Ban.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are offering at \$810, with probable sellers at lower rates. The London quotation has declined to £93. 10s. od. Nationals have been done at \$47 and are wanted at this price.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have dropped to 37/10 at which rate there are sellers. Cantons are unchanged and can be had at \$500.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have improved slightly, and sales are reported at 5335. China Fires are somewhat easier and are offering at \$95.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are a little weaker, and sales have taken place at \$27 closing with sellers at \$27. Indo-Chinas have strengthened owing to a demand from the North and shares have changed hands at \$75, and more are wanted at this price. Star Ferries (old) are firmer and have buyers at \$26, while the new shares can be placed at \$17. Shell Transports have sellers at \$14. China and Manilas and Douglas are steady at \$23 and \$40 respectively.

Refineries.—China Sugars are quoted at \$145 at which rate they are weak. Luxons are unchanged.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have advanced to \$14, 10 and are in demand. Raube

have declined to \$81, and a small lot has been sold at \$8.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have found buyers at \$38, closing in demand at \$38. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are reported sold at \$50, at which rate here are buyers. Shanghai Docks have advanced to \$108 and shares can be placed. Hongkong Wharves are weaker, and have been sold at \$12. 25/1.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are firmer and are in request at \$162. Central Stores (new) have been sold at \$16. Humphreys 1 share has changed hands at \$114. Shanghai Lands are offering at \$12. 97 for the old shares. Hongkong Hotels are steady at \$124.

Cotton Mills.—With the exception of Lau Kung Mow which have advanced to \$18. 89, all the stocks under this heading are unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—Dairy Farms are quoted at \$17 ex dividend of \$1.30 paid on the 20th instant. China Providents have changed hands at \$9 and there are buyers. Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$19 and more shares can be placed at this rate. Hongkong Electric are wanted at \$15. Hongkong Ropes have been sold at \$22 and have further buyers. Sales of Langkats have taken place at \$12. 25/1. Sumatras are offering at \$12. 90. South China Morning Posts have been dealt in at \$22. Watsons can be had at \$12. The Company has just declared an interim dividend of forty cents per share on account of the year 1906 payable on 28th instant.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 2/3 3/16
Do. demand 2/3 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight 2/3 1/2
France—Bank T.T. 2/3 1/2
America—Bank T.T. 5/14
Germany—Bank T.T. 2/3 1/2
India T.T. 168 1/2
Do. demand 169
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 7 1/2
Singapore T.T. 14 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 11 1/2
Java—Bank T.T. 13 1/2

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C. 2/3 15/16
6 months' sight L/C. 2/3 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 2/3 1/2
4 months' sight do. 2/3 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2/3 1/2
6 months' sight France 2/3 1/2
4 months' sight Germany 2/3 1/2
Bar Silver 32 1/2
Bank of England rate 8 1/2
Sovereign 8 1/2

To-day's Advertisements.



NOTICE.

A WATER METER READER (Non-Chinese) is required at once. Salary £50 per annum rising to £110 by 10th January. Travelling Allowance \$15 per month. Must be good writer, energetic and accurate and not under 18 or over 25 years of age. Applications to be addressed to the Under-Signed not later than 1st December next.

W. CHATHAM.

Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 24th November, 1906. [1117]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON
SATURDAY,
the 1st December, 1906, at 2.30 P.M.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,
A QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,
Comprising—

English GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
DIAMOND RINGS, SEXTANTS, MICROSCOPES, NAVAL TELESCOPES, BAROMETERS, BINOCULARS, SILK UMBRELLAS, MCINTOSHES, FELT HATS, FANCY BAGS, CLOCKS, MARBLE STATUETTES, &c., &c.

One VALUABLE GOLD CHRONOMETER, a fine collection of FOREIGN STAMPS in Album, One REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER, (new); (All suitable for X'mas Presents), AND

One REFLECTING GALVANOMETER with SCALE, LAMP, &c. complete by Clarke Muirhead & Co., One WHEATSTONE BRIDGE and ASTATIC GALVANOMETER by Siemens Bros., One Pair STANDARD RESISTANCES by Elliot Bros. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1906. [1139]

MADAM JAY.

BEGS to announce that she has REMOVED her DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT to more commodious Premises, No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, near Hongkong Hotel.

Madam JAY is offering for sale MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING GOWNS, below cost, in order to make room for a very large new lot of goods.

Madam JAY also has a splendid lot of goods for Afternoon Gowns, "one gown in each piece" selling at very low prices. JAPANESE SILK sold by the yard at prices below competition in Hongkong.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1906. [1140]

